

STATE OF THE CROPS.

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN MOST SECTIONS FAVORABLE.

Season in Central Areas is Somewhat Backward—Wheat Promises Well in All Sections—Corn in Texas Already Under Cultivation.

Following is the monthly report of the climate and crop division of the Weather Bureau:

The weather conditions of March were generally favorable for farming operations in the States and Territories. In the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and in the Atlantic coast north of North Carolina, the month was also favorable in Florida, Texas, and Oklahoma, but over the greater part of the central and east Gulf States it was unfavorable, largely on account of excessive rains.

Throughout the central and east Gulf States farm work was from two to three weeks late, and in many sections much land has been badly washed.

There has been a marked improvement in the condition of winter wheat in the central valleys, although much of the late sown is in poor condition and some will be moved up for other crops.

Out seeding is well advanced in the States of the Missouri Valley, and is progressing in the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic States.

Corn planting has begun as far northward as Kansas and Missouri, and preparations for planting are in progress farther north. In Texas the bulk of winter corn has been planted and some is being cultivated.

The general outlook for fruit, excepting peaches, is encouraging.

Reports by States.

Illinois—March has been favorable for farming operations; soil in excellent condition, good and abundant rainfall, however, which is in good condition, except in parts of southern districts, where it is still very much below normal. Favorable conditions, fruit, except peaches, promising.

Indiana—Wheat small and in some fields withering, but in some good. Corn is green and prospects for good crop are encouraging; peaches believed to be mostly killed; in northern counties, wheat, out seeding, earthing and planting early potatoes in progress; ground in good condition, except too wet in extreme southern counties.

Ohio—March weather favorable and season well advanced; market crop, winter wheat, which, however, is generally small, and in places spotted, but only slightly withered and not much growing; planting and out seeding early potatoes in progress; ground in good condition, except too wet in extreme southern counties.

Michigan—March mostly dry and pleasant; planting begun, but not yet general, other early spring crops, well advanced; wheat, which is small, but healthy, and in generally fair condition; fruit buds have generally withered well.

Wisconsin—Winter wheat and rye generally in satisfactory condition, except in early spring crops, well advanced; wheat, which is small, but healthy, and in generally fair condition; fruit buds have generally withered well.

Iowa—March weather, rather usual and weather generally favorable for early farm operations; soil in excellent condition for planting and seeding; well advanced in all parts of State; winter wheat, which is small, but healthy, and in generally fair condition; fruit buds have generally withered well.

South Dakota—Much preparatory work done, and in southwestern counties some lowlands under cultivation; generally in good condition; grass starting.

Nebraska—Warm, favorable month, considerable amount of rain, which, however, continues to look well.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

Spirited Municipal Contests Take Place in Several Cities.

Elections were held throughout Illinois Tuesday principally for township officers, and as a result of these elections is determined the complexion of the counties. The voting on the whole was light and while local interest was manifested in a great many places in no important instance do party lines seem to have been closely drawn. National issues were not mentioned and personal reasons prevailed. Especially at Madison, Wis., where the Republican was elected in place of the Democrat, in office up to Tuesday. The election in Milwaukee was a Democratic landslide. Mayor Rose was re-elected for a third term by a plurality of over 8,000. There were about 50,000 votes cast in the city. The Social Democrats polled nearly 7,000. Mayor Rose received about 28,000 votes and Major Anson, the Republican nominee, about 20,000. Mayor Rose carried the entire Democratic city ticket with him. The Union Council is also Democratic by a small majority. The Board of Supervisors will also be Democratic.

City elections were held in every town in Nebraska with the exception of Omaha. Generally local issues predominated and the matter of national politics entered but slightly into the campaigns. Nebraska has a local option law and the question of license or no license was the slogan in a number of the larger towns, including Lincoln. In many other towns there was but one ticket elected. Among the towns in which the vote resulted in favor of license was Tobias, Elm Creek, David City, Ainsley and Indianola. Those favoring the temperance cause were Pullerton, Elgin, Rising City, Franklin, Shelton, Pender and Stella.

Talked Himself to Death.

Talking too much caused the death at McKeesport, Pa., of Isaac Gettling, 27 years old. Young Gettling had been speechless and deprived of memory for 18 months owing to a spell of sickness. His case puzzled the physicians. When he regained his memory and speech he seemed in a fair way to recovery. The doctors ordered that he should be quiet, but the nurses were unable to keep him from talking day and night. The physician ascribe his failure to improve to his insistence upon talking.

TWENTY-TWO KILLED.

Explosion of Gas in Tennessee Mine Causes Great Loss of Life.

Twenty-two lives are known to have been lost and eight men were injured, one fatally, as the result of an explosion of gas in the Nelson mine of the Dayton, Tenn., and Iron Company at Dayton, Tenn. Most of the victims were whites and left large families.

Gas was known to exist in the mine, and the men were required to use safety lamps. It is the rule of the company for the miners to place their fuses ready to be lighted for blasts just before quitting work each day and there are workmen known as "firemen" who go through the mine after all the miners are out and set off these blasts.

The miners quit at 4:30 o'clock. It takes them about forty-five minutes to get out of the mine. Two "firemen," Lark Hunter and John Harney, are supposed to have caused the disaster by firing blasts before all the miners were killed out of the mine. They were both killed. It is supposed that one of the fuses was defective and resulted in what is known as a "blow blast."

The flame shooting out from the blast ignited the gas, which in turn ignited the accumulation of dry coal dust in the mine. The explosion that followed was terrific. The shaft at the mine entrance were wrecked. Three men were killed while standing outside the mine and two seriously and one fatally injured.

The Nelson mine has been the scene of two serious explosions in the past. In 1889 four men were killed and eight seriously injured by an explosion of gas.

Dec. 20, 1895, an explosion of mine dust occurred in which twenty-eight lives were lost. This was caused by a miner carrying an open lamp contrary to regulations.

In May, 1901, an explosion of a similar nature occurred in the Shallday mine, operated by the same company, in which twenty-one lives were lost.

WILL SUCCEED THE G. A. R.

Spanish-American War Veterans Hold Their First Reunion.

To keep alive the memory and practices of Memorial day after the last veterans of the Civil War shall have passed away is the chief object of the service men of the Spanish war, an organization which it is expected will in time take the place of the Grand Army of the Republic. The new organization is composed of all the officers and men who saw service of any degree in the war with Spain, and according to the BUREAU OF WAR, the preamble of its constitution it is designed "to cement the friendships formed during the war with Spain and stimulate the sentiment of fraternity among the soldiers, sailors and marines who were united in the conflict." Further than that the organization is pledged "to foster loyalty to the United States of America and to contribute to the continuance of a republican form of government."

The first annual encampment of the society was held April 2 and 3 in Springfield, Ill., in obedience to an order issued by Capt. Wilson I. Davenport, adjutant general on the staff of Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, the commander-in-chief. Distinguished soldiers from all over the United States were in attendance. Among these were Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Funston and Otis. President Roosevelt is a member of the society, but was unable to attend.

The society was formed in Lexington, Ky., in November, 1898. The idea met with favor all over the country, and among American soldiers serving in foreign lands. Camps were formed in Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippines and Hawaii as well as in the United States.

GENERAL SCHALK-BURGER.

Boer Leader, at the Head of Movement to Bring About Peace.

General Schalk-Burger, Boer officer and orator, who is visiting President Steyn under flag of truce and "safe conduct," the commander-in-chief of the British lines with a view to proposals for peace, occupies a position among the Boers hardly less important than that of President Kruger.

General Schalk-Burger, through the war he was a candidate for the presidency of the Transvaal Republic against the late President Kruger.

Mr. Kruger, and is now a member of the executive council of the Transvaal government, with a tremendous popularity among his people. General Schalk-Burger's proper military command is the Portuguese frontier, but his duties during the present war have been largely connected with the civil administration and as an adviser to the general.

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FLOODS DO DAMAGE.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY REPORTED.

Hundreds of Tennesseans Without Shelter and Industries Are Crippled—Churches Crushed by Wind in and Near Pittsburg—Many Persons Killed.

The most severe floods known in the last twenty years have been raging in eastern and middle Tennessee. A number of lives have been lost and property estimated at over \$1,000,000 in value has been destroyed. Railroad traffic has been seriously interfered with and in many towns people are homeless and industries are suspended.

The most serious damage is at Harrison, which town has been practically destroyed. The heavy rains caused an unprecedented rise in the Emory River, which swept nearly everything in the town before it. From 300 to 400 people who lived in the river section are without houses, having fled from submerged houses. In Harrison alone the loss is estimated at \$250,000.

Five factory employees of McMinnville were drowned. The Annis cotton mill, the Tennessee woolen mill and the Ballcon rolling mill were greatly damaged. Practically all the small houses in the town were destroyed.

Three lives were lost in Giles County. John Cole and his family, who lived on Richland creek, near Pulaski, were driven to the roof of their house to escape the rising water. The foundations of the structure gave way and the refugees were thrown into the flood. Mrs. Cole lost her two younger children were drowned.

Driven from Homes.—The damage at Martinsburg and other parts of West Virginia is estimated to be half a million dollars. The stream between Muffelsboro and Bell Buckle rose so fast that occupants of many homes were forced to seek safety in the second stories of their houses.

Traffic on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and Louisville and Nashville railroads at some points has been stopped owing to the tracks being submerged.

Much property at Mount Pleasant and Shelbyville was damaged. Several hundred persons at the former place were driven from their homes by the flood and were forced to take refuge in the court house.

Coal Creek and Jellico in the mining district are partly submerged and families living in the lowlands have been cared for by their more fortunate neighbors.

At Gadsden and Columbus, Ga., manufacturing plants have been forced to suspend, and parts of the towns are under from two to four feet of water. The damage to crops will be heavy.

Killed at Worship.—One of the heaviest windstorms ever known in that section struck Pittsburg, Pa., just before noon on Easter Sunday. It came up the Ohio valley and passed on eastward, throwing its track with the dead and wounded and doing great damage to property throughout its course.

By a singular fatality the principal casualties were in churches, against which the storm seemed to have a special grudge. The gate burst just at the hour when the Easter services were in progress and the churches were filled with worshippers.

At Knoxville the big chimney of the Presbyterian church was blown down and fell through the roof, injuring some forty members of the congregation. At Robinson Run the spire of the United Presbyterian church was struck by lightning and pierced the roof, wounding six persons among the worshippers. The gable end of the Franklin Methodist church was blown in and two members of the congregation were killed and many injured. Two of the victims of church wrecks were pastors.

A number of other church buildings at various points in the storm's path were more or less damaged, but in these cases the members of the congregations fortunately escaped without harm. The damage to other property was heavy, houses being unroofed and blown down, mill stacks toppled over and telegraph and telephone wires generally disabled.

BULGARIANS OUST DICKINSON.

Refuse to Recognize the American Representative.

Charles M. Dickinson of New York, United States diplomatic agent at Sofia, Bulgaria, has been declared persona non grata by the Bulgarian government on account of his attitude in the case of the rights of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who was abducted by Macedonian political and religious enthusiasts.

Mr. Dickinson is now in Constantinople. He has been declared persona non grata by the Bulgarian government on account of his attitude in the case of the rights of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who was abducted by Macedonian political and religious enthusiasts.

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FARMERS HAVE AN INNING.

High Prices of Their Products Make Agriculturists Jubilant.

According to reports from the Chicago Stock Yards farmers who have cattle for sale are among the most fortunate men in the entire industrial system of the country. Not for twenty years have they received as high a price for beef as they are getting today, and packers and meat dealers generally are agreed that the producers have the market so well in hand that they will probably get higher prices during the coming months, not only for beef, but also for pork and mutton.

Among the causes for high prices is the short corn crop of last year, which has resulted in making all food animals light in weight, because the feeders desire to economize their corn as much as possible. In addition the farmers are holding back all breeding stock in order to enable them to reap still richer profits in the coming year. The farmers' ability to hold their live stock off the market was never as great before as now, and he is using it to the limit, keeping the animals until they cease to be growers or producers and become feeders on high-priced corn.

The consumer is paying the highest of prices for his meat, but the heavy profit is not resting in the retailer's or packer's pockets, but slips along into the farmer's pocket. While the actual number of cattle received in Chicago between Jan. 1 and March 13 exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by 55,000 head, this greater number actually weighed less than the smaller number received during the corresponding time of last year. The ratio has fully held good during the last half of March, and prices of cattle are still booming in consequence.

It is notorious also that the weight of the hogs now arriving is far behind that of the corresponding period of last year and has been running behind ever since the feeding season began last fall. Beef cattle on the hoof are higher now than at any time since 1892, and the average weight is about the highest ever recorded this season of the year. All authorities agree that the available supply of good beef cattle is extremely tight and that it will take a long time to bring the supply up to normal, even allowing an increase in the population to take care of the increase. The breeding of cattle is much slower proposition than of most live stock of the time, and also the allowance for the growth and final feeding of the animal.

The universal attempt on the part of the consumer to avoid paying current high prices for meats and secure some cheaper substitute is shown in the enormous demand for poultry. Never in the history of the product trade says a Chicago paper, has poultry been in such large and steady demand for months at a time as during the drought in the corn belt last summer. Except for a brief and unusual period during World's Fair year prices of poultry as high as they are now running.

POPE RECOGNIZES END IS NEAR.

Issues Testamentary Encyclical to the Catholic Church.

The Vatican organ, L'Osservatore Romano, publishes a papal encyclical in which the Pope says the time has come when he must recognize that he approaches the term of his life on earth, so that this encyclical may therefore be regarded as his testament to the Catholic church. He says:

"I would encourage Catholic bishops throughout the world to continue vigorously to resist the persecutions which now afflict the church. These persecutions will continue, but they will not prevent the spread of the light of Christ among infidels."

"Never has humanity found itself in a more miserable condition than it is at present. There is disorder in all social relations and especially in family relations."

"Excessive liberty has fostered socialism and anarchism."

"Unjust wars are waged by strong nations against weak peoples and exaggerated armaments among great nations produce a danger which is even more disastrous than war, and creates a world-wide inquietude."

"There are increasing troubles and misery among the people, provoking them to constitute a formidable party of malefactors working against all Emperors, Kings, and Presidents, indeed, against all governments, and these governments must adopt decisive measures to defend genuine liberty, and must enforce the teaching of religion."

In conclusion, the Pope invokes the union of all Christian churches as a leading remedy to save society from the violent attacks of atheists and free thinkers, and adds that he maintains the necessity of the support of rights of churches being upheld and counsels the active spread of Catholic workmen's societies.

PENSION COMMISSIONER EVANS.

Department Head Who Has Tendered His Resignation.

United States Pension Commissioner Henry Clay Evans, who the other day tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt, has been predicted by his friends as an important foreign mission for him, has been a Tennessee Republican since the Civil War, although he was born in Pennsylvania. He was twice Mayor of Chattanooga, his home city, and in 1890 defeated a strong Democrat for some time, if at all.

Among the recent orders for new equipment is a contract for six coaches by the Wisconsin Central and one for ten baggage cars for the Erie system. Both orders call for modern cars.

President Ingalls of the Big Four has expressed disapproval of the pension system that have been adopted by several railroad companies. He says it encourages thriftlessness on the part of employees.

It is the intention of the Illinois Central management to have as soon as possible a double track the entire distance between Chicago and New Orleans. The greater part of the distance between Chicago and Cairo, Ill., is now provided with two through tracks. This season the double track work will be principally south of the Ohio river.

Denuded by Lightning.

W. W. Reed, a wealthy land owner and operator, was walking along a public highway in Indiana recently, when a severe storm was passing over. He was carrying an umbrella, which was struck by a bolt of lightning and torn to pieces. His clothing was torn into ribbons and scattered about the road. He was found a short time later in a nude condition and thought to be dead. He was carried into a neighboring farmhouse, where he recovered.

FIRE SWEEPS ATLANTIC CITY.

Blaze in New Jersey Resort Destroys \$2,000,000 Worth of Property.

The most disastrous conflagration that has ever visited Atlantic City, N. J., raged along the beach for a distance of over three blocks Thursday. Eight hotels were destroyed either entirely or partially destroyed. A strong southwest wind was blowing and the flames were unable to cope with the flames. Assistance was asked from Philadelphia and Camden and the former city sent three engines. The estimated loss is \$2,000,000.

There was a report that six men had lost their lives in the flames. The fire originated in Brady's bathhouse located on the board walk between New York and Kentucky avenues and extending from Illinois avenue to Tennessee avenue—three blocks. The hotels destroyed are: The Windsor, the Berkeley, the Stratford, the Stickney, the Lurray, the Carlton, the Everard. The New Holland hotel on Kentucky avenue and Young's pier caught fire and burned fiercely.

Practically all of the property lost was attached to the board walk, a frame structure forty feet wide skirting the edge of the ocean, and consists mainly of flimsy wooden stores and bathhouses. Fortunately the brisk wind which was blowing carried the flames away from the section of the city in which the most valuable hotels and colleges are located.

Noted Among the Reports.—Atlantic City is one of the most noted resorts in the United States, visited by thousands of tourists from East and West every summer. Its board walk along the ocean is famous all over the world. The population of Atlantic City is 20,000, but the largest number of its people are those who occupy the immense hotels in the hot months.

The location of Atlantic City is peculiarly advantageous. It is virtually a city in the sea. The island on which it is situated lies five miles off from the mainland, across a marsh which is a network of salt water courses. All of the surrounding water is salt and no considerable stream of fresh water empties into the ocean within many miles of the city. The air at all times is consequently impregnated with salt and full of invigorating freshness. On account of its advantageous location the summer temperature of Atlantic City is remarkably low. Forty million dollars have already been invested in Atlantic City. The city has been singularly free from disastrous fires.

PASSENGER TRAIN SNOWBOUND.

Fearful Tale of Suffering on the North Side of Lake Superior.

News has been received of the terrible sufferings of 250 passengers on a stalled train on the Great Northern railway at a lonely spot on the North Dakota prairie. The train was caught in a blizzard and for four days and nights was buried in snowdrifts, while the passengers, fringed with cold and hunger, fought for food and fuel. Two passengers went insane and Prof. Colegrove, late of the University of Washington, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat.

The train was stuck at Ray, a small water tank station seven miles from Williston, late Thursday afternoon. The engineer tried to run his engine to the next station for aid, but was forced to abandon it in a snow drift a few miles away. This took away the steam supply for heating the passenger cars. About 100 of the passengers were second-class, in immigrant cars. When the situation was fully understood the passengers, railroad, and Pullman crews, endeavored to make the food supply last as long as possible. Before relief came, riots were threatened by the second-class passengers, two persons became insane, and many narrowly escaped freezing or starving to death.

The snowstorm was one of the worst in the history of the Northwest. The railroad wires were nearly all down, and it was not until one of the passengers, an electrician, devised a rude telegraph instrument, climbed to the top of a telegraph pole, and sent a message over the wires to Minot that officials were able to locate the train and send out snow plows and a relief crew.

The dome of the capitol building at Washington has been struck by lightning on five different occasions. When the dome is struck it is attended by phenomena of a very interesting character. The report made by the explosion begins with a crashing noise, then a continuation of the report, which sounds at times very much like a shower upon a roof, and again as a fusillade of bricks, accompanied by a great volume of flying sparks. This is caused by the conductivity of the metallic roofing material scattering the discharge. Following the report, if at night, the interior of the dome is weirdly illuminated for a second or two by a bluish flame, often accompanied by a strong odor of brimstone.

Chief Clerk Browning of the House has finally closed his old House desks deal, depositing something like \$1,100 in the treasury to the credit of furniture and repairs account. Mr. Browning says this task of disposing of the old desks and chairs was the biggest undertaking that he has handled during the past five years. A large portion of his time since early in December has been spent in reserving desks, shipping them to homes of members, ascertaining what desks members desired to reserve or not reserve, and undertaking to secure desks for members who neglected to reserve until too late and whose desks were sold at auction.

One of the most pathetic sights in Washington is that of the old women who are struggling to keep their positions in the government departments. Some of them are feeble through age, many are semi-invalids and almost all of them have persons dependent upon them. They have obtained their places through the influence of relatives, and their tenure of office frequently depends upon the continuance in power or activity of these relatives. Not a few

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MYSTERY CLEARED UP

YOUNG BOY CONFESSES HE GLEW WATCHMAN.

Says Man Begged Him to Do So and He Consented, Afterward Walling the Body Up in a Cave—Minnesota Prosecutes Merger Suit.

Clyde Felt, aged 14, son of D. P. Felt, president of the Utah Press Association, has confessed to the mystery of the death of Samuel Collins, an aged man, who was found in Hell's Hollow, near Salt Lake, with his throat cut. The entrance to the cave in which the body was found had been walled up with bowlders. Young Felt says he went to the cave with the old man, and the latter began undressing, saying he was going to commit suicide. At the latter's request, the boy says, he bound a rope around his legs, tied his arms, and, on being repeatedly urged, cut his throat and ran. He later returned and buried Collins' clothes and walled up the cave.

MINNESOTA OPENS MERGER SUIT

Bill of Complaint Is Served Upon J. J. Hill and Others.

The State of Minnesota began its merger suit at home. The bill of complaint in the suit of the State against the Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, the Northern Securities Company and J. J. Hill as president of the Northern Securities Company and individually, was served on the defendant Hill in his various capacities and returned made to the sheriff's office in St. Paul. W. B. Douglass and D. Munn are the attorneys for the complainant and George P. Wilson is of counsel.

ROBBERS DRIVEN OFF.

Bank Thieves in Rusk, Neb., Get Only \$300.

Burglars broke into the State Bank at Rusk, Neb., but only succeeded in stealing between \$200 and \$500 and some notes. In their haste they overlooked \$3,000 scattered around the room by the explosion when the safe was blown. It is known that \$15,000 was in the vaults. The robbers did not take the time to loot. The noise of the explosion aroused the town, and the citizens swarmed to the bank and put the robbers to flight.

Says Albers Got a Rich Wife.

The Chicago matrimonial institute has retained Albers of Hoboken to sue Joseph W. Albers, one of its alleged graduates, for \$800, representing 2 per cent of the \$15,000 alleged to have been received by Albers when he got his present wife. According to Carl Winters, president of the matrimonial institute, Albers secured his affluent life companion under the tutelage of the institute and entered upon a contract which he now refuses to fulfill.

Mother and Child Fatally Burned.

Mrs. Clara Ward, 32 years old, and her 10-month-old child, Mabel, were fatally burned by a lamp in Highland, Wis. The lamp from which the mother was pouring oil into a stove at her home in St. Louis. A son, Miles, 5 years old, was seriously burned about the face and hands. The father and husband, an invalid, was so severely shocked by the accident that he, too, is in a dangerous condition.

Finds Long-Lost Son.

James Regel of Titusville, Pa., found a long-lost son in Akron, Ohio, in the person of James Regel, eighteen years ago, the boy's mother died and the child was taken West with its grandparents and uncle. All trace of the boy was lost to the father until the other day. Regel had understood his father was dead.

Florida Railways Change Hands.

As a result of the breaking of the will of the late Henry B. Plant by his widow and the consequent eagerness of the heirs to divide the \$17,000,000 estate, the famous Plant system of railroads, and steamships practically has been sold to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

Boy Makes Growsome Find.

Albert Weintemper, a lad 10 years old, dropped a penny through the crack of a sidewalk in front of 113 Canalport avenue, Chicago. He went back to the walk to search for his penny, and discovered the body of a woman hanging to a gas pipe. The corpse has not been identified.

Killed at Football Game.

The struggle of the crowds which gathered at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, Scotland, to witness the last International Association football contest between teams from England and Scotland caused the collapse of a portion of one of the spectators' terraces, resulting in the death of 22 persons and the injury of 250 others.

More Boy Licensed to Teach.

Glen Harrison, the 12-year-old son of Guy T. Harrison of Gainesville, Mo., has been granted a teacher's certificate by the Osage County Board of Education. He is probably the youngest person holding a teacher's certificate in the country.

Convicted of Old Crime.

James Wilson has been convicted at Ames, Mo., of murdering Orrville, a man 35 years ago, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Jewels Stolen in St. Louis.

Burglars got away with jewels valued at \$10,000 belonging to Mrs. E. B. Farnmore, wife of a St. Louis capitalist.

Find Natives Violate Oaths.

The authorities have discovered widespread violations of their oaths by many prominent natives in the Province of Tayabas, P. I., who are joining hostile societies. The Filipino, with the assistance of the officials in Manila, is preparing charges of sedition against them.

Anarchy Frowned Upon.

An attempt by anarchists to distribute pamphlets at the Alamo and musical evening in New York brought prompt suppression at the hands of the police. Three men were arrested.

Men and Cattle Killed.

Two men were killed and one was seriously injured, a number of cars were wrecked and many cattle killed in a freight wreck at Craig Dell, Pa., on the Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The accident was caused by a landslide.

Texas Anti-Trust Law Void.

The Texas anti-trust act of 1889, 1895 and 1899 have been declared unconstitutional by the court of civil appeals in forming the case of the State against the Waters Pierce Oil Company and the case of the State against the Shippers' Company and Warehouse Company.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

DEATH IN STEEL MILLS.

Blas Furnace Burns Out, Killing Two

In an explosion at the Illinois Steel Mills in South Chicago two men were killed. Several others who were working near the scene of the explosion narrowly escaped serious injury and some were slightly burned. The accident occurred shortly after midnight and was caused by a tapping hole in the bottom of a blast furnace burning out. One of the dead men was so severely burned that it was impossible to identify the remains. The accident occurred shortly after a cast had been taken out. While the cast was being drawn off a hundred men were directly in front of the tapping hole and had the explosion occurred at that time several of them would have been killed. After the drawing off had been completed most of the men left the furnace and went to other departments. Nicholas Monderek and his helper stayed to clean up around the furnace. Several other men were at work about a hundred feet away. Without warning a sheet of flame shot from the bottom of the furnace and enveloped the men. This was accompanied by a loud report. The men were thrown to the ground, but Monderek did not appear to receive the full force of the explosion, and he was not instantly killed. Monderek's companion's body was found burned beyond recognition. All of his clothing had been burned from the body, and his features were distorted.

ESCAPE FROM FORT SHERIDAN.

Three Prisoners Make a Dash for Liberty and Get Away.

Three prisoners escaped at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, on the other day, although under guard of armed soldiers. One of them was shot at and it is believed was seriously wounded. Another got away on a moving freight train and was miles away before the guard knew it, and the third owed his escape to the fact that the file of the sentry clogged and did not work when the trigger was pulled. M. Whidden, under nine months' guardhouse sentence, and a member of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, was the first to escape. He was the man brought down by a ball from Guard Daniel Dwyer's gun, but managed to get away. Thomas Hansen, while undressing, was shot at by a sentry, ran to a moving freight train on the North-western road, caught it and escaped. Lewis Wilson was the third prisoner who escaped.

TWILIGHT LIMITED IS WRECKED.

Part of Train Burned, but None Seriously Hurt at Turtle Lake, Wis. The "Twilight Limited" on the Chicago and North Western road, which was run into a turtle lake, Wis., by a south-bound St. Paul freight, Baggage-man Morgan of Minneapolis being slightly hurt. The mail car, combination smoker and baggage, and day coach were thrown from the track. They took fire and were destroyed together with the Omaha depot. It is considered a miracle that nobody was killed. There were about 200 passengers on the train, two coaches of woodmen having been hitched on at Gordon, Wis.

Sargent Will Succeed Powderly.

Frank Sargent, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was tendered the position of commissioner general of immigration, to succeed T. V. Powderly. Mr. Sargent accepted the offer, but told the President that it would be necessary for him to close up his business affairs before he could take charge of the office.

Special Message to Legislature.

Governor Nash has sent to the Ohio Legislature a special message urging the passage of the corporation and excise tax bills and other measures carrying out the administration's plan for reform in taxation. It is estimated that the various tax bills now pending, if enacted would yield the State a revenue of \$2,200,000 annually.

Gets Three Years in Prison.

Cornelius Meyersberg of St. Louis, convicted of bribery and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, was denied a new trial and his motion for an arrest of judgment was overruled by Judge Douglas. The court then passed sentence.

Father and Five Children Burn.

Philip Mitchell and his five children were burned to death in their home in Frosser, Iowa, a secluded settlement near the town of Johnston, Pa. Mrs. Mitchell was carried to a neighbor's house very seriously burned.

Beats Sink and 400 Drown.

Tonk's disaster cost a number of accounts of a disaster to a Chinese steamer launched on the river near Hanoi, causing a loss of over 250 lives. The steamer Hio Hio collided near Canton with a passenger boat. Over 150 people were drowned.

Old Masterpiece Is Found.

In an old cafe in Market street, St. Louis, a painting has been found believed to be a masterpiece of Horace Vernet, who flourished in the early part of the last century. It is probably worth \$15,000.

Death Gave Him No Warning.

L. E. Parsons dropped dead at the Union depot in Minneapolis just after he had remarked to friends that he had gained ten pounds and never felt better in his life.

Decision Favors Union Men.

New York Court of Appeals decided that members of labor unions have the right to refuse to work with nonunion men and may strike at any time for reasons which are sufficient to themselves.

Factory Property Is Burned.

Fire destroyed property worth \$150,000 in the building occupied by the Voss Manufacturing company, makers of wire goods, and other concerns, at Austin avenue and Lincoln street, Chicago.

Mother and Daughter Slain.

Mother and daughter were killed and another daughter seriously wounded in Philadelphia by a negro butler who was about to be arrested for larceny.

Ice Law Unconstitutional.

Wisconsin Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the law imposing tax on ice shipped from the State. Chicago companies test case.

Two Die in Prairie Fire.

The aged wife of Thomas Lloyd and his daughter were burned to death on their farm, ten miles south of Mountain Grove, Mo., while fighting a prairie fire. The women were alone when the fire approached and nothing was known of their fate until Lloyd returned home and discovered the charred remains lying side by side along the fire's blackened pathway.

BURLINGTON TRAIN HELD UP.

Four Masked Bandits Stop the Train, but Secure Nothing.

Train No. 13, on the Burlington road, which left St. Joseph, Mo., for the north at 11:40 o'clock Thursday night, was held up three miles north of the city limits by four masked men. Railroad authorities assert that the robbers got nothing, although on this point conflicting reports are in circulation. The attempted robbery occurred fifteen minutes after the train had pulled out of the Francis street station. No violence was offered to the trainmen and after holding the train thirty-five minutes it was allowed to proceed. Conductor Cox and Engineer Kust, in charge of the train, ran from the scene of the holdup to Naples, and from there reported to the general offices in St. Joseph. A dozen detectives were at once dispatched, but thus far no tangible clue has been found.

SHIP BUILDING ON INCREASE.

In Nine Months 949 Vessels Are Built

Returns to the bureau of navigation in Washington show that during the first nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1902, there were built in the United States and officially numbered 949 vessels of 215,095 gross tons. For the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year the figures were 733 vessels of 248,973 gross tons. These figures do not include canal boats and unrigged barges. A gain of about \$5,000 tons on the Atlantic seaboard is offset by losses of about 5,000 tons on the lakes, 3,000 tons on the Pacific and 2,000 tons on Western rivers. Of the nine months' record only fifteen vessels are 1,000 gross tons each, aggregating, however, 169,500 tons, or 70 per cent of the total tonnage.

PENSION COMES TOO LATE.

Destitute Veteran Committed Suicide a Few Days Before News Arrived.

Word was received in Newark the other day that Congress had approved a pension of \$30 a month for Adolph Becker, a veteran of the Civil War, but when the news of the pension reached him he had been dead for some time. He had friends who would help him, but refused to accept their aid, and committed suicide a few days ago.

Golet to Get \$12,000,000.

Because of the death of his sister, Beatrice Golet, last February, young Robert W. Golet of New York finds that his inheritance under the will of his father is doubled and that where he would have received something like \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 had his sister lived, he will now receive upward of \$12,000,000.

Accident to Immigrant Train.

A north-bound passenger train on the Mohawk and Malone division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad jumped the track at Woods Lake, and five coaches loaded with emigrants were derailed. The train was wrecked and a number of people were hurt, but none fatally, it is said.

Cholera Invades a Prison.

Two cases of cholera have occurred in the Bulhid prison at Manila. Consequently all the prisoners there have been discharged and will be taken to a detention camp, which will be quarantined. The total number of cases of cholera reported here was 140 and there have been 115 deaths from the disease.

Miners of Soft Coal Strike.

All the bituminous coal miners of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company are on strike. The resolutions declaring for a strike were obeyed by all the men and as a consequence 10,000 are idle.

Philanthropist to Build a Memorial.

Mrs. William Small has donated \$50,000 to establish an old ladies' rest at Leavenworth, Kan., which is to stand as a memorial to her late husband, William Small, who was a pioneer merchant of Leavenworth.

Swiss Open New Buildings.

The new Parliament buildings, constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000, were opened at Berne, Switzerland, with ceremony by the Federal Council and Federal Assembly.

Fire in Chicago Packing House.

Fire broke out in the fertilizing storage department of the Swift Packing Company's plant in Chicago, damaging the plant to the extent of \$50,000. The flames were soon under control.

Youthful Pacifist Is Dead.

Thomas Hornbitch, better known as "Lummy White," the youthful pacifist who was injured in a recent fight at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia.

Allied People's Party.

The allied people's party has been formed at Louisville by delegates representing the Populists and other reform element opposed to the old parties.

Manitoba Is for Liquor.

In the referendum vote on the liquor act in Manitoba the province has gone strongly against the enforcement of prohibition.

Six Killed in a Cottery.

Six men were killed as the result of an explosion of fire damp in a colliery at Wigan, Lancashire. A number of men were injured and the colliery was closed by a similar accident.

British Deft Boer Force.

A force of 1,500 Boers under Delarey and Kemp was defeated by British troops under General Kitchener, with heavy losses on both sides.

Killed in Freight Collision.

Two men were killed in a freight collision at Strasburg, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling road.

Fire Ends Up \$1,000,000.

Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed a number of summer hotels and adjoining stores, entailing a loss of \$1,000,000.

Fire at Xenia, Ohio.

Fire destroyed the Xenia (Ohio) Company's warehouse, causing a loss of \$25,000.

SAVES HIS MONEY BY GUN PLAY.

Passenger on Train Loses to Card Sharper, but Gains Money.

Three card sharps were driven out of a sleeper on the Duluth limited from Chicago a few miles north of Eau Claire, Wis., by Charles Brackett, a Californian, at the point of a revolver. The three men boarded the train at Eau Claire. They soon approached Brackett with a proposition to play whist. In a short time the three men began admiring their poker hands, and, of course, Brackett was provided with something attractive in the same line. He lost \$5, and then \$5 more, and the last time he detected the men cheating. Brackett demanded his money back, charging crooked work, but the men were strong with their bluff that everything was square. Brackett went to his berth and got a revolver and bowie knife from his grip. Returning he presented the weapons and shouted: "Turn over that money of I'll kill all three of you." The men gave up the money and fled from the car. The passengers were greatly excited.

DEATH COMES TO BRIDAL PAIRS.

Train Causes Terrible Tragedy at Railroad Crossing in Kansas.

Three persons were instantly killed and another perhaps fatally injured shortly after 1 o'clock Tuesday morning at Bond's Crossing, two miles west of Rossville, Kan., by a Union Pacific passenger train. The killed were Fred Smith, Edward Smith and Miss Minnie Malney. Mrs. Smith was the bride of less than a week, having been married on Sunday, and Miss Minnie Malney was to have been married the next Sunday to Edward Smith. Of the unfortunate men, the young bride had been to St. Mary's to attend a Woodmen dance and were returning home when the accident occurred. All bodies of the killed were terribly mangled, and Miss Malney's head was completely severed from her body. Both the horses were instantly killed and the carriage was completely smashed. The engineer did not see the carriage until after the engine had struck it.

FIND CAPTAIN KIDD'S MONEY.

Italian Laborers Near Peekskill, N.Y., Dig Up Chest Filled With Silver.

Some of the treasure buried more than 200 years ago by Captain Kidd has been dug up by a gang of Italian laborers. They were at work on the New York Central railroad improvements near Anthony's Nose, about three miles north of Peekskill, New York, when they unearthed an ancient chest filled to the brim with money. It was silver money and the coins were of small denomination, but there were many of them—many hundreds. The chest was found in a hole in the ground, and it was not until Captain Kidd, because Anthony's Nose is only four miles from the place in the Hudson river where a half century ago a cofferdam was built for the purpose of raising one of the pirate's vessels which was said to be sunk there. The vessel was completely smashed and no treasure was found at the time.

Wholesale Indenters.

Councilmen Jesse Shafter, R. F. Hill, Philip Maurer, George Weisner, James Marshall, Eugene St. Myers, Edward Plant, Joseph Weidner, A. E. Scheffele and George Ackerman were indicted at Wheeling, W. Va., charged with conspiring to sell their votes in street railway franchise fight. Chief Kline of the fire department was also indicted.

Edward's Heir May Visit America.

High diplomatic circles in London are discussing plans, believed to be far advanced, for a visit by the Prince of Wales to the United States. The Prince's visit will be in the wake of an invitation to the dedication of the magnificent new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Approve Pact with China.

In a dispatch from Peking, in which the Chinese government is reported to have approved the revised Manchurian treaty, the correspondent says that China submitted this convention to Great Britain, Japan and the United States and that all three powers expressed approval of it.

Mitt to Employ \$6,000 Men.

The steel tube mill planned by Carnegie just before the formation of the United States Steel Corporation is to be built near Conneaut harbor, Ohio. The new plans will call for the expenditure of \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000 and the mills will employ 6,000 men.

Eleven Men Lost in Channel.

Eleven men were drowned as the result of a collision between the British ship Cambrian Princess, from Peru for Antwerp, and the latter ship sunk immediately, and eleven of her crew perished.

Jessie Morrison Again in Jail.

Miss Jessie Morrison, whose bond was nullified when the State Supreme Court granted her a new trial recently on the charge of murdering Mrs. Olin Castle, her rival, surrendered to the sheriff at El Dorado, Kan. She was placed in jail.

Rhodes Leaves Great Wealth.

The will of Cecil Rhodes leaves millions for free scholarship at Oxford University. Every State and territory in America is given a scholarship, payable for three years, and provision is made for German students.

Fire Chief Kills Himself.

Chief George Weisner of the Middle-town, Ohio, fire department committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple and in the region of the heart. He had been chief nine years.

Queer Cause For Suicide.

Because his son Oscar bought a new pair of shoes for Easter John Johnson, aged 69, committed suicide by hanging at St. Paul, Minn.

Slain by His Coachman.

George H. Allen, a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, was shot and instantly killed by his coachman, John Hagersfeld, after a quarrel.

Finds Death in Niagara.

In spite of the daring attempts of two men to save her Della Tansy, a Buffalo servant girl who plunged into the rapids above Niagara Falls, was drowned.

Cracksmen Escape in Stolen Rig.

Four heavily armed men blew open a safe at Claypool, Ind., afterward escaping in a stolen rig. The night policeman was bound and gagged.

ANOTHER PARTY BORN.

Allied People's Organization Formed by Delegates at Louisville.

The Populists have a new name. As the Allied People's party of the United States, a title formally adopted at Louisville the other day, they expect to go forward until they have united under one banner all the reform elements opposed to the Democratic and Republican parties. The People's party and the Public Ownership party of St. Louis alone have formally joined the new organization, but the Fusion Populists, the Socialists, the Referendum League, the Union Labor party, the Prohibition party and the United Christian party had representatives present looking on at the birth and unofficially promising support.

The convention was called last September to unite reform forces against plutocracy. About 250 delegates were present. One element in the People's party was opposed to any concessions to the other reform parties, but finally a platform was adopted which provides for all, though expressly reaffirming the spirit of the platforms of the national conventions of the People's party in St. Louis, Omaha and Cincinnati.

This platform makes the demand for the initiative and referendum the chief point at issue, holding that if this point could be carried the remainder of the principles desired would follow as a matter of course.

The platform favors the public ownership of all public utilities; demands that land, including all natural resources, the heritage of the people, shall not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and that alien ownership shall be prohibited; that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their needs or by aliens shall be reclaimed and held for actual settlers only; that money shall be based upon the entire wealth of the people of the nation, and not redeemed by any specific commodity; that there shall be full legal tender for all debts, private and public, to be issued by the government only, and without the intervention of individuals or corporations, sufficient in quantity to meet the requirements of commerce, and that taxation be just and natural.

It also provides that the President, Vice President, Federal judges and Senators be elected by the people; that a cabinet office of the department of labor and equitable arbitration be established; that postal savings banks be established; and that such constitutional amendments be passed as may put the desired laws in effect.

Chairman J. A. Park of the Populist National Committee, in urging that all minor differences be laid aside, said that the platform adopted was "the most unassailable document ever prepared by a political party," and denounced as a "Judas Iscariot" any man who "would attempt to obstruct the work begun for mankind."

OLEO BILL IS PASSED.

Measure, Without the House Amendment, Passed by Senate.

By the close vote of 37 to 35 a motion to recommit the oleomargarine bill was defeated in the Senate. The bill was then passed without the House amendments, substantially in the form of the Grout bill, by a vote of 39 to 31. The Moore or minority bill was defeated, 39 to 29. The bill will now go back to the House and probably into conference. There may be some delay in reaching an agreement, but the impression prevails that it will become law substantially in the form it passed the Senate.

It provides that oleomargarine and kindred products shall be subject to all laws and regulations of any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, into which they are transported, whether in original packages or otherwise; that any person who sells oleomargarine and furnishes it for the uses of others, except to his own family, who shall mix with it any artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter shall be held to be a manufacturer, and shall be subject to the tax provided by existing law that oleomargarine colored so as to resemble butter, a tax of 10 cents a pound shall be levied, but upon oleomargarine not colored the tax shall be one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; that upon adulterated butter a tax of 10 cents a pound shall be levied; and upon all process or renovated butter the tax shall be one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

The manufacturers of process or of renovated butter or of adulterated butter shall pay an annual tax of \$500, the wholesale dealers shall pay a tax of \$450, and the retail dealers a tax of \$45 per annum. The measure provides regulations for the collection of the tax and prescribes minutely how the various products are to be prepared for market.

Among the speakers were Senators Foraker, Penrose and Spooner. In support of the measure, and Senators Money, Vest, Scott, Keam, Carmack and Rawlins, in opposition. During the debate Mr. Keam laid before the Senate a sample of colored butter, and Senator Frye said the sample would be laid on the table. The discussion was largely in the nature of a re-enforcement of arguments previously advanced.

WOOD MAY BE PROMOTED.

Governor of Cuba Said to Be in Line for Command of the Army.

Major General Leonard Wood, whose term of service as governor of Cuba will end with the inauguration of President Palma, and who, as a senator, is to be assigned to the command of the department of the lakes, with a view to his elevation to the command of the army as an assistant surgeon in chief.

MAJ. GEN. WOOD.

MAJ. GEN. WOOD, 1880, but was in the line most of the time during the German campaign. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was appointed colonel of the Rough Riders, became brigadier general after Santiago, and at the close of the war was appointed governor by President McKinley. He is 42 years of age.

THE COMIC SIDE OF THE NEWS

Gen. Miles figures that at his salary he should not be purely ornamental.

Canada is waiting around to be a sister of Cuba if we deny the relationship.

So the Great Britain would be pleased to retire the Boer war on an old-age pension.

The Missouri river is on its annual rampage and Omaha must wait until the floods roll by before it will know for certain whether it is in Iowa or Nebraska.

John Dillon, who has been suspended from the House of Commons for calling Joseph Chamberlain several kinds of a liar, may have mislaid his book of synonyms.

Congress.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, July 1, 1902.

In the Senate on Tuesday an agreement was reached to vote on the oleomargarine bill before adjournment Wednesday. Debate on the measure was continued throughout the session. Mr. Stewart reported the Indian appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up at an early date. In the House rapid progress was made with the sundry civil appropriation bill, ninety-three of the 139 pages of the measure being completed. Efforts to amend the bill were successfully resisted as a rule by Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the appropriations committee, who was personally in charge of the measure. Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) offered an amendment to appropriate \$50,000 for lighting the torch of Bartholdi's statue of liberty in New York harbor. It was rejected by a vote of 61 to 67. During the day Mr. Robinson (Ind.) discussed

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Suicide at Ann Arbor—Looking for Indian Work of Art—Assets of Bank Andrews Wrecked—Body of Missing Man Found in River.

Edward Warren, formerly a well-known Ann Arbor horseman, committed the act of self-destruction in his rooms over the plumbing shop at Kenney & Quinlan. He used carbolic acid for the purpose. He had stated the previous day that he was going out into the country, but it was noticed that the doors were locked and the keys were on the inside of the room. As nobody had seen him leave his room, suspicion became aroused and Officer Fred Gillen broke into the rear door and the truth was soon learned. Warren was lying dead upon his bed. On the table was a bottle partially emptied and it was labeled "Carbolic acid." An open note was also lying on the table, it was neither dated nor signed. It read as follows: "This man was suffering more than I can bear. To those who have betrayed and assisted me in my troubles I return them many thanks; if they could imagine one-half of what I have suffered for the past few years they would forgive me."

Seeks Rare Old Painting.
The Hon. Wyman of Chicago, a capitalist and coal mine owner, is in the Lake Superior copper district on an important mission. Mr. Wyman is searching for an old painting of one of the Chippewa chiefs, a work of great historic value, which is thought to be in the hands of one of the pioneers of the country, or one of the Indians on the reservation at L'Anse. The painting was executed by an Indian squaw many years ago, and it is considered the finest piece of work ever done by a native hand. The Field museum of Chicago is desirous of obtaining the painting, and will expend considerable money in the search.

Tells of a Wrecked Bank.
The Union Trust Company, as receiver of the wrecked City Savings bank, Detroit, has filed in court its first report on the appraisal of the assets of the wrecked bank. It shows that there are total liabilities of \$3,274,523.41, while the assets are appraised at \$1,974,427.97. In addition to the liabilities given there are also outstanding certified checks drawn by Frank C. Andrews amounting to \$602,500. The receiver asks permission of the court to begin suit against the stockholders of the bank for the full amount for which they are legally liable.

Disappearance Mystery Ends.
The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Herman Kios of Chicago, who was last seen alive in St. Joseph, November, was cleared up when his body was taken from the St. Joseph River. For the last two years Kios had been employed on the farm of William Zordell, fifteen miles north of that city. He left the Zordell farm on Nov. 24 to visit friends in St. Joseph. He was last seen alive with a friend in a saloon in Thanksgiving eve. It is thought he was accidentally drowned.

Henry A. Taylor Fined \$2,000.
H. A. Taylor of Detroit, Conn., recently convicted of conspiracy to pass a water contract through the Grand Rapids Council, appeared in court with a request that sentence be pronounced. The court in imposing sentence, said Taylor had been the victim of designing men, who induced him to put up the money for illegal purposes and then robbed him of it. A fine of \$2,000 was imposed, which Taylor paid. Taylor's experience cost him upward of \$100,000, of which \$100,000 was paid to City Attorney Salisbury.

Catches 250-Pound Fish.
The largest lake sturgeon ever seen in this vicinity was caught in the St. Joseph river with a seine by Benjamin Price. The fish had journeyed from Lake Michigan into the river seeking spawning quarters. It weighed 250 pounds, was 7 feet long and was marketed for \$45.

State News in Brief.
Municipal electric lights are being talked of at St. Charles.

The Michigan Telephone Co. has put in an exchange in Gladwin.

It comes high to sell liquor to boys in Grand Rapids. A druggist did it and has been fined \$100.

A \$50,000 summer hotel will be built on the banks of Hart Lake, in Cheboygan County, this spring.

Two new churches will be built at Ludington this summer, one by the Catholics and one by the Protestants.

Sech J. Axell, professor of Greek in Kalamazoo college for the past twelve years, died from grip, aged 60 years.

The Church of Christ society at Muhl will build a handsome church at a cost of \$5,000 to replace the present structure.

Grand Haven's claims for greatness lie in the fact that it has more and better facilities for rail and water communication than any city of its size in the country. Thirty-six trains enter and leave the town every twenty-four hours.

B. E. Thompson of Iron River, journeying from that city to his home at Clare, after a season spent in the Northern pines, had his pocket picked of \$35 on the train somewhere between Marquette, Wis., and Appleton while he was sleeping.

A "colonist" excursion train left Durand recently to go over the Ann Arbor, Wisconsin Central and Great Northern railroads. Thirty people went to points in North Dakota, Montana and Washington, and 40 were taken on at Owosso. There were 15 car loads of freight.

Mrs. Homer D. Lane and Miss Florence Lane, daughter of ex-Gov. Lane, while out driving in Lansing, were thrown from the carriage by the sudden turning around of the horse. Miss Lane suffered a broken arm.

In Kalamazoo County a man has filed a singular suit for divorce, alleging that his wife is large and fat and strong and able to work for her own living, whereas he is sickly and unable to work at all. He says he can live on his pension, but that it is not enough for two, and he asks the court to send the fat wife away and make her hunt a job.

The examination of Herbert Cook, the lad who undertook to wreck a Michigan Central train at New Buffalo, resulted in a declaration by two physicians that the boy was an idiot.

The five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Carswell of Bay City was playing about a bonfire when her clothes caught fire. The child was shockingly burned from her ankles to her hips.

Clapp's general store at Oshtemo was broken into and a cartload of stuff hauled away.

B. F. Nye has been appointed postmaster at Bedford, vice J. P. Crane, resigned.

Dr. William Thayer, of Battle Creek, is negotiating for the purchase of the Owosso Sanitarium.

The Onaway Council turned down the application of a local company for a franchise to establish a lighting plant in the village.

South Haven is congratulating itself because the Michigan Central has promised to erect a new station in the city this summer.

Engene Richards, a farmer at Beulah, while temporarily insane shot and killed his wife, who was sick in bed, and committed suicide.

Fenton will be a dry village after May 1, the Council having passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor within the village boundaries after that date.

Louis F. Brewster, a farmer living off of Vassar, was struck by a Pere Marquette train and killed. He leaves a widow and several small children.

Almsworth & Hammer, of Owosso, are buying hay all over Central Michigan. They are erecting large barns to take care of their constantly increasing business.

Little Ella Rian, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rian, died at St. Clair as the result of being run into by a bicyclist. Her skull was fractured.

Apples have been bought up so closely around Hudson during the past winter that at the present time any quantity of fruit readily brings from \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel.

Onaway will have electric lights if the Council will grant a franchise which has been requested by a local mill company to operate a plant for street and commercial lighting.

Flint and Kalamazoo are the two Michigan cities which will be given public buildings this session of Congress. Flint will be given at least \$50,000 and Kalamazoo probably \$75,000.

J. Wight Giddings, ex-lieutenant governor of the State and for many years a prominent citizen of Cadillac, has removed to Tucson, Ariz., where he will make his residence in the future.

The schools at Colon are closed on account of the epidemic of mumps in the village. It is not only the children who are afflicted with the disease, either many adults are suffering from it.

The number of building permits issued at Grand Rapids in March was the largest ever issued in a single month in that city. There were 108 given out for buildings, which will cost in the aggregate \$65,700.

Contracts for the purchase of right-of-way for the Detroit and Mackinac railroad extension from Alpena to Cheboygan are being made, but whether the extension is to be built this year or not is as yet unknown.

A lodge of O. E. S., with 23 charter members was established at Brighton by W. E. Brown, of Lansing, worthy grand patron of Michigan, and Miss Ella Merrill, of Detroit, past matron of Palestine Chapter, No. 80, and past grand electa of the Grand Chapter of Michigan.

Frank Rutter, the 14-year-old son of Benjamin Rutter of Lansing, shot himself in the foot in a most peculiar manner. The ball, which was from a 22-caliber revolver, penetrated the foot at the toes and going upward passed lengthwise through the foot and was found in the boy's shoe.

News reaches Lansing from Lapeere, Ind., to the effect that arrangements have been perfected for the establishment of a big colony of Dunkards on lands in that vicinity, recently sold to a syndicate. It is said that one thousand families are coming and that two towns, with schools and churches, are to be built. The territory is a valuable wilderness, but is covered with hardwood and the soil is extremely fertile.

The schooner Anna O. Hanson of Manistee, Captain Larson, went ashore near Manistee. A gale struck the Hanson in midlake and the blinding snow prevented the sailors from seeing where they were going. The boat struck the outer bar three miles south of Manistee. A sailor volunteered to go ashore in a yawl and accomplished the task after hard work.

The life-saving crew went to the rescue, towed by the tug Canfield, but the tug was unable to get nearer than 1,000 feet to the disabled schooner. The surfboat finally succeeded in rescuing all the schooner's crew.

As the result of a shocking accident at the plant of the American Tin Plate Co., in Muskegon, 16-year-old Patrick McDonald, a scrap boy, is dead. McDonald was employed near the big shears at the scrap heap of the hot mills. No one witnessed the accident, although 500 men were working all around the scene of the fatality. It is supposed the lad's clothing was caught in the immense wheel of the shears machine. His body was whirled around with the wheel at a frightful velocity. An arm was torn from his body. His head was crushed and the shoes torn from his feet. The body was finally flung to the floor a bleeding mass.

Quite a sensation was created in Hopkins township, when the news spread that Mrs. Albert J. Hoffmaster had driven to the home of her husband's parents in that township and kidnapped their little daughter. The Hoffmaster family have been living in Grand Rapids for several years, and from all reports their relations have been very pleasant. Last December the husband took one of his two children to the home of his parents and left it there. In January last he filed application for a divorce from his wife, and the wife, who was at the time a resident of the township, was taken into custody in this court. The woman succeeded in getting back to Grand Rapids with the child.

An unusual event took place at St. Johns. It was the marriage of mother and daughter at the same time, by the same clergyman and by the same ceremony. The mother was a widow and but 23 years of age, while the daughter was but a trifle more than 16.

More building is in prospect this spring than ever before in the history of Battle Creek. While this is gratifying there is a drawback to too much of a boom. Men hearing of the building outlook are rushing in from every direction for jobs, and already there are more men than jobs to fill. House rent has advanced one-third.

Ann Arbor has a severe case of "industrial combination fever." Nearly all lines of business and trades are getting together and agreeing on prices. The latest is the grocers' combination. They agree to raise the price of boarding houses from \$13 to \$15 per month.

Half an hour after Lemley's opera house at Blissfield had been emptied of a large audience, fire broke out and after a six-hour fight only the blackened walls. The local fire department was unable to cope with the fire, and to save the business center of the place aid was telegraphed for to Adrian, and a crew and steamer sent from there. Loss about \$30,000, half insured.



UNCLE SAM—Now look out, old man; this is where I let go.

—Minneapolis Journal.

JAMES K. JONES.

Defeat Comes to the Democratic National Chairman.

When the roll of the United States Senate is next made up the name of James K. Jones of Arkansas will be missing from the space it has filled seven years. The man who has been termed the Warwolf of Bryanism suffered defeat at the recent primaries for legislative elections in Arkansas, his opponent being ex-Gov. James P. Clarke. It requires 67 votes on joint ballot in the Legislature to elect a Senator and there is no doubt that Clarke has 70. All the leading Democrats of the State opposed Jones for various causes.

It is probable that even without this defeat Jones would have been deposed from the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, when another campaign arrived. The disastrous result of his latest effort for a Senatorial reelection makes his retirement certain. His career as a leader was brief and he never had the confidence of all his party's followers, though his labors in behalf of Bryan in both campaigns of the Nebraska campaign were indelible.

Senator Jones is 63 years old and is a Mississippi by birth. He was a Confederate soldier during the Civil War and after its close lived on a plantation until 1873. That year he began the practice of law and also began his political career by being elected to the State Senate of Arkansas, whither he had moved

long before. In 1877 he was President of the State Senate and the next year was elected to Congress, serving three consecutive terms. In 1885 he was elected to the United States Senate and has served continuously since then. He has for years been the acknowledged Democratic leader in his State and his defeat means as much of a political upheaval there as would the turning down of Quay in Pennsylvania or Platt in New York.

SKY-SCRAPERS MAY FALL.
Their Steel Framework Corroding and They May Collapse.

The steel frame work in many of the big buildings in the business district of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when these buildings will fall to the ground.

This statement was made by General William S. Smith at the 35th annual dinner of the Chicago Real Estate Board. He added that "the steel frame work of some of the sky-scrapers is in the condition stated is nothing short of a public outrage."

The speaker explained that his statements were based on personal observations and investigations. He said that the steel frame work imbedded in concrete will last 2,000 years, he said; "but the steel frame work in many of the big buildings is left free to the action of the air and gases which circulate through the space about the steel."

The owners of these structures have withstood the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel, and within a few years your sky scraper will fall."

The speaker said that the elevated road structure would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within ten years it will be dangerous and within twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth of thickness of the steel frame works of the structures, he said, will render them incapable of bearing their own weight.

All Around the Globe.
Moh tried to get Louis Solomon, negro, Carthage, Texas, to the sheriff prevented.

Wellington, Kan., let the contract for a municipal electric light plant, providing for 61 arc and 1,500 incandescent lights.

J. W. Farley, an elevator attendant at the Astor House, New York, confessed that he fired the building. He admits firing other buildings.

A band of Bulgarian revolutionists, recently attacked the Turkish guards at Nema, in the district of Djumahala, but were repulsed with the loss of two men killed and a number wounded.

DOLF ARRIVES TO CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT.
He has served his country in the Army for Forty Years.

Having reached his sixty-fourth birthday, Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, after a service of forty years in the army of his country, has been placed on the retired list. He is succeeded in the command of the Department of the Lakes by Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur.

Gen. Otis was born in Maryland March 25, 1838, but removed to Rochester, N. Y., with his parents shortly after the war. He entered the volunteer army as captain in the New York Infantry, and was promoted to lieutenant colonel the following year. He was mustered out in 1865. His record in the Civil War was an enviable one, as it shows that he participated in nearly every engagement of account in Virginia, and was at Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. For gallant and meritorious action in battle he was brevetted colonel of volunteers, colonel of regulars and finally brigadier general of volunteers.

UNJUST AND UN-AMERICAN.

Any Reciprocity Which Displaces Domestic Production.

In 1896 the Republican party stood pledged to establish reciprocity equally with protection. That pledge was incorporated into the tariff act of July, 1897. That act authorized the President to enter into reciprocal agreements as to certain specified articles.

The second subdivision of Section 4 of that act authorizes the entry into negotiations for reciprocity by tariff reductions upon any imported article of not more than 20 per cent., by transfer to the free list of any article that is a natural product of any foreign country, and, at the same time, not a natural product of the United States.

That act met the understanding and desire of a majority of the American people, not even the radical Democracy interposing objection.

This same Section 4 leaves nothing in doubt to the intention of Congress that home industries should be closely protected and exposed to no peril by reciprocity, and likewise it makes clear that home labor is to be protected from dangerous competition. At the same time the purpose of advancing our foreign markets is forcibly expressed.

So far as the immediate products of the soil are concerned there can be no doubt whatever that the intention of the houses of Congress which adopted the Dingley bill was to closely and jealously guard and protect them. The very fact that only non-competing soil products can be transferred to the free list makes this clear.

The proponents of a general and dangerous reciprocity reply that there are now no products of the soil in the United States which do not compete with some products of foreign soil; therefore, to narrow reciprocity to such limits means to destroy the principle entirely. It matters very little whether that is a sound conclusion or not. This one thing we know, that any reciprocity treaty that admits the admission of foreign products of the soil which come into direct competition with products of the soil of the United States to the extent that the latter can no longer be produced is a reciprocal plan that is in antagonism with the best interests of home producers and should be downed. It is un-American, unjust and suicidal.

—Sacramento (Cal.) Record.

Too Busy for Tariff Tinkering.
It is safe to say that the Ohio Democrats will not feel any great amount of confidence in the value of the suggestion made by some of their free-trade friends in other States that tariff revision be made the Democratic battle cry in the next Presidential campaign. Their experience has not been such as to incline them to look on it as a winner. In the platform on which they fought their recent State campaign, they declared unqualifiedly for tariff revision, and they went down to crushing defeat. According to Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, the Republican victory was greater than was expected, and in making this statement, Mr. Grosvenor called attention to the fact that tariff revision had been made a prominent issue. There is a lot of talk about tariff revision being made just now, but it is coming from the same old free-trade source. The solid business men of the country have too much to do in filling the orders which prosperous customers from all over the country are sending in to them and in meeting the demands generally which Dingley law prosperity puts upon them to do much talking. It is to be noted, however, that when they do say anything on the subject, the burden of their remarks invariably is, "Let well enough alone."—American Economist.

Free-Trade Lugubrious.
"Four years more of Grover" was doubtful enough, but "three years now of Teddy" doubly discounts it in lugubriousness.—Mt. Vernon (Ill.) News.

Yes, indeed. Under Grover free-traders consorted themselves that plants were shut down and more than two million wage earners, out of a job, were facing semi-starvation, while under Teddy bread winners can obtain work and wages all over this broad land. If there is anything that fills the circumambient atmosphere with lugubriousness in the mind of free-traders it is the noise of humming spindles, the racket of looms, the shriek of locomotive whistles, the smoke issuing from manufacturing plant chimneys or the song and whistle of workmen with full dinner pails. Yes, yes; the free-traders' outlook is indeed somber.—American Economist.

The Passive State.
"The art of selling," said an old book agent at the St. James Hotel, "is simply the science of hypnotism—unconscious hypnotism. The merit of the object you offer, your personality, your conversation or manner have little to do with it. The most strong-minded, obstinate man is as susceptible of buying a gold brick, if you catch him in the passive state, as the Southern negro who buys hair straighteners."

"Why does a man purchase a red necktie when he entered the haberdashery fully determined to order a blue one? Simply that he's in a passive state and the clerk exerts his unconscious mesmerism power to work off the red ones, of which he is overstocked."

"The 'force' trick with playing cards is nothing but quick hypnotism. The personal magnetism of certain actors, preachers and orators is the same thing. If people understood this more they would be cautious in permitting themselves to fall into the passive state, and many abuses would be avoided."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Cold Comfort.
Her Father: No, young man, I shall never consent to your marriage with my daughter.

Young man: Ah, how can I live without the dear girl?

Her father: Well, if it is absolutely necessary that your existence be prolonged you might hunt up a job and go to work.

Good Reason.
Dr. Pills: What's the use of operating when you know it won't help him?

Dr. Squills: Why, he's got the money to pay for it, hasn't he? Judge.

Take care not to wound the feelings of a sensitive person.



A new phase: "Beware, sir, how you order me not to see your daughter again. I belong to the Lovers' Union, and our word from me will boycott her."—Life.

Ked, White, and Blue. "Thar must be a woodpile up to college, Maria." "Why, Hiram?" "Because Crawford's son writes that he sees our Silas picking up chips every night."—Chicago Daily News.

Not Identified. Mr. Gillis—Surely, Miss Gray, you haven't forgotten me already? Why, I proposed to you at the season last summer. Miss Gray (much puzzled)—Can't you recall some other incident?—Judge.

Served her right: "Why did you murder your wife?" asked the missionary of the cannibal king. "Because she put no doilies under the finger-bowls at the table," howled the savage.—Baltimore World.

Resourceful Man. "Where's your bottle of cough medicine, Josiah?" "What do you want with it?" "Well, you won't take it, and as it cost nineteen cents it shan't be wasted. I'm going to polish the piano with it."—Tit-Bits.

Clearance Sale. First Bulgarian Bandit—The chief has cut the ransom to \$1,000. Second Bulgarian Bandit—Yes, his idea is to close out all the missionaries on hand—to make room for new stock, I'm told.—New York Sun.

A Change for the Worst. Wandering Willie—Wat's de matter, pard? Yer look ud. Wincy Wraggles—I'm allus dis way durny! Lent. I find dat hard-boiled eggs an' cole slawbolls is worse fer me dejection—dan—mice—pie. Judge.

Phil Brick—What's the difference between an honest and dishonest politician? Phil Ossifer—One is in politics for the good he can do his fellow-citizen, while the other is in politics for any amount he can do his fellow-citizen.—Ohio State Journal.

Casey—Did ye hear about poor Flannery? Cassidy—Sorra the worse Casey—Shure, the big strong hammer in the foundry dropped on his chest an' killed him. Cassidy—Well, Oh! not surprised, for he always had a wake chest.—Philadelphia Press.

Obliging: "Do you think you had better eat another piece of pie?" asked the neighbor lady, who had already given little Bobbie one piece for running up and down. "Yes, ma'am," replied Bobbie, promptly. "Yes, if you want me to."—Ohio State Journal.

Just a Minute Late. Sweet Wife—Oh, Herald, the bell clock just toll and narrowly missed mother. Had it struck her she would have been killed. Herald (frowning)—You don't say so! (Aside.) I always did say that clock was slow.—Indianapolis News.

Most desirable: "It would be helpful to you," said the prison visitor, "if you could take some more, and try to live up to it." "That's right," replied the convict, "I'd like to select, for instance, 'We are here to-day and gone to-morrow.'"—Philadelphia Press.

The Rector's Daughter—My father feels it very much, Mrs. Barker, that you should leave the church every Sunday just before the sermon. Don't you think you might try and stay in future? Mrs. Barker—I don't do it, miss. I do snore that dreadful when I'm asleep. Punch.

How thoughtful: Mrs. Upton, Flattie—Norah, will you try to leave the steak a little more rare, after this? The Cook (bristling up)—Is it findin' fault wid me cookin', yez are? Mrs. Upton Flattie—Oh, no, no! John and I thought you might object to remaining over the fire so long.—Puck.

Not prejudiced: Blanche—I'm afraid, Edward, you're marrying me only because I've inherited ten thousand pounds from my uncle. Edward—Why, Blanche, how can you think that of me? Your uncle is nothing to me! I would marry you no matter from whom you inherited the money!—Tit-Bits.

Natural mirrors: The Lawyer—You say that you were walking behind this woman, could not distinguish her figure because of the cape she wore, saw nothing of her face, and yet knew that she was a very pretty woman. How do you account for that? The Witness—Well, I could see the faces of the men coming toward me.—Life.

Teacher—If you face the north, directly behind you will be the south, on your right hand will be the east, and on your left hand west. Seeing a lack of attention on the part of Bobby, and wishing to catch him: "What is on your left hand, Bobby?" Bobby (in deep confusion)—Please, it's some tar, an' it won't come off.—Tit-Bits.

Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in a state of much alarm. "Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor. Willie has swallowed a penny." The terrified boy looked up imploringly. "No, mamma," he interposed; "send for the minister." "The minister?" exclaimed the mother. "Yes, because papa says our minister can get money out of anybody."—Pittsburgh Bulletin.

A Happy Thought. "Yes, Jones struggled along with historic plays and melodramas, but they wouldn't take. Now he has a wonder—a record-breaker." "You don't say! What's the plot?" "I don't know, but the play ends in the middle of the last act." "The mid-act, what are you giving me?" "Straightforward. The idea is to fool the people who always begin putting on their wraps before the curtain falls."—Baltimore News.

Lampbrush on a Bicycle.
A Parisian lampbrush makes his rounds on a bicycle, with a long torch carried over his right shoulder. He guides the wheel with the left hand, and is so expert that he lights the lamps without dismounting.

Race Ingratitude.
Auntie: Do you like Uncle Harry to ride on his back? Tommy—Oh, well, enough, but I had a ride on a real donkey yesterday!

Sound sleep is usually the result of soundless sleep.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, APR. 10, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

The new township officers are duly qualified.

Jos. Kraus, spent last Sunday with friends in Detroit.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

HOUSE TO RENT—Enquire at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Governor Bliss has named Friday, April 25th as Arbor Day.

For Sale—A new-milch cow. Inquire of Chris Peterson.

Subscribe and pay for the AV-ALANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Frank Manning came up from Oscoda county last Saturday, returning Monday.

For the best selection in Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods, call at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

The town kids were all pleased at the sound of the school bell, Monday morning, and were nearly all promptly in place.

In the little thunderstorm, Sunday afternoon, the telephone instrument in the office of Geo. L. Alexander was burned out.

Mrs. Sadie Wilson, left on the morning train, Monday, to join her mother, Mrs. A. H. Wisner, at Holly.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Dr. S. N. Lusley was called to Bay City, Monday night, by the illness of his boy. He is reported as improving.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

B. E. Thayer, a former employee of this office, is nominated for township clerk on the democratic ticket in West Branch. But Burt!

The stock of Blumenthal & Baumgart was shipped Tuesday, and the store is being refitted for H. Joseph, who will fill it with an up-to-date stock.

Alec Webb, a former resident here employed as a Barber, died at Fred. Eric, Monday, April 7th, of Typhoid Pneumonia. The body was brought here for interment.

Our people were greeted with a surprise party, Monday morning by finding about two inches of snow on the ground. It was nearly gone at night.

Miss Elsie Butler left on the afternoon express, Monday, to join the family at the new home in Jackson. She will be missed by her many friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jensen wished the writer to express their gratitude to Grayling people for multiplied kindness during their affliction in the loss of their only child. H. G.

Makes children eat, sleep and grow; Makes mother strong and vigorous. Makes a healthy family. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

The spring is the time to clean up your back yard, get rid of the filth accumulations, fix up your sidewalks and everything that tends to improve the appearance of your property.

Spring time is the time to use Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps you well all summer. Great spring life renewer. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, has a quantity of Salzer's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be the best. \$1.00 per bushel. Will be delivered in Grayling, if desired. 5w

Work rebuilding the dam of the Electric Light and Power Co., was begun yesterday, and we confidently expect successful work and that the lightning lights will soon shine through the village.

I live and let my brethren live With all that's good with me, Unto the poor some cash I give, The balance I give Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

Last Friday, the five year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fairbrotham was playing about a bon fire, when her clothes were ignited and she was badly burned on one arm and about the body; before the fire was extinguished by her parents, who happened to see it. Both of them were badly burned on their hands in their effort to save the child.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McKay are visiting at Lewiston, this week.

Miss Emma Hanson has gone to Jackson for an extended visit with Mrs. Bessie Hartwick, and other friends.

Seven cases of small pox are reported from Lewiston; three cases in the Lewiston House, and four cases in the Kneeland-Bigelow camp. Both places have been quarantined.

Mrs. T. Crotteau sold her stock of Confectionery, Tobacco, etc., to H. C. H. Schmidt, who bought the building of Mr. Keeler. It is an admirable location and he will undoubtedly work up a nice trade if he continues the business.

The balance of the farm of the late A. J. Rose has been purchased by J. Ellerson, who bought the east part of it several years ago. The house was removed down town, to the corner of Ottawa and Maple streets, where it will be entirely refitted, and will make a comfortable residence.

Last Saturday, Peter Peterson and Peter Simmerson were running lumber on the tramway to the big mill, when the tram broke under the car and let both men down, followed by the lumber. They were both badly jammed up, but neither fatally injured, though Peterson's bruises are serious.

A man named Martin, who has been at work at DeWard, hired a horse and buggy, of Blanchard, at Frederic, Sunday, ostensibly to drive to DeWard and back. As he did not return, and had not been there, Sheriff Owen was notified and with Deputy Hines took the trail and captured the outfit at Alba.

Byron Wisner left yesterday for their new home at Holly. As the family are practically all together in that city, they decided to remove the body of the late A. H. Wisner to the Holly Cemetery, and it was taken by Byron. They have been so long residents of this county that they will be greatly missed.

DIED—At his home in this village, Monday, April 7th, STEPHEN C. KNIGHT, aged 58 years.

Mr. Knight has been suffering for years with Consumption, and for the last three years or more, has been nearly incapacitated for business, and for a long time has been a confirmed invalid, at times with great suffering, and only sustained by a naturally strong constitution. He was buried from the M. E. church, yesterday, Rev. Goldie officiating, and the Masonic Fraternity, of which he had long been a member, having charge of the final obsequies.

Funeral of Dorothy Jensen.

After the sad event of so sudden a death among the child life of our community, followed the pathos of a child funeral. Friends in Grayling gave many flowers, friends at Otter Lake, added to them, until the beautiful play was imbedded in blossoms at burial. Her friends about the home of her grandparents crowded the little church, while old family friends aided in the last rites. Her own pastor spoke a few words of consolation and we laid her to rest in the quiet of a village cemetery. The hands that laid her away in childish innocence, bearing back from her grave great bunches of Easter Lilies, symbol of our hope, the essence of which is more tangible to us amid such leave-taking.

GRANGE ECHOES.

March 15th., discussed the question, "How shall we secure better legislation?" The consensus of opinion was, commence with the primaries, turn down the Caesars, and refuse to turn for the politician who has an axe to grind, and pay no heed to the party lash.

April 5th., had a conference.—Questions on timely topics were asked and answered. The subject of cultivating flowers and shrubbery for beautifying our homes brought the sisters out. The subject was both interesting and instructive, and the subject will be resumed, April 10th. The Grange is making arrangements with the "Ideal Entertainers," for a first class entertainment in the near future. Herbert L. Cope is in the troupe. We are "polishing off" new members every alternate meeting. Five "little grangers" have been born to the order since its organization last October. Com

Judge Items.

Miss Mary Connelly has returned from Johannesburg.

Mrs. M. Healy is visiting friends in Choboygan.

Mr. J. B. Redhead was in town, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Roseveare are at Lake City, attending the funeral of his brother.

Detective Maynard and Sheriff Owen arrested one of our most esteemed young men, who has been here a year. He is thought not guilty. * Our correspondent is requested to send in her communications Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday is too late to insure publication.

NOTICE.

Thomas Croteau having been suddenly called to the West, and the time of his return being uncertain, desires all having finished work at the Imperial Art Studio, to call and get it and settle their accounts with Mrs. Croteau.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO.

Grayling, Michigan.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets. Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

The Election.

Monday morning Grayling was covered with a mantle of pure snow, indicative of the political purity of the place, as proven by the result given below. Both parties having put in nomination a clean ticket, there was no unusual strife and the general result is about the party standing in this town.

Supervisor—Fred. Hoesli, 136; A. Taylor, 89.

Clerk—E. Matson, 123; H. P. Olson, 99.

Treasurer—Marius Hanson, 139, C. Hanson, 81.

Highway Commissioner—A. Brink, 117; J. Nelson, 107.

Justice of the Peace, F. Sleight 141; D. McKay, 82.

School Inspector—C. C. Westcott, 126, C. Marvin, 93.

Member of Board of Review—R. P. Forbes, 120; J. M. Hum, 101.

The four republican constables were elected by an average majority of over 50. A light vote was polled, only 230 ballots being cast out of about 400.

DEAVER CREEK.

Supervisor—Chas. Silsby, 31; F. E. Love, 41.

Clerk—W. Stewart, 33; L. E. Parker, 38.

Treasurer—B. Ashenfelder, 29; C. Streilmatter, 41.

Highway Commissioner—L. B. Merrill, 29; S. L. Broth, 41.

Board of Review—H. G. Benedict, 31; H. Christianson, 39.

School Trustee—H. G. Benedict, 31; A. Mortenson, 38.

School Inspector—H. Hatch, 32; J. Johnson, 39.

Justice of the Peace—G. R. Annis, 32; F. Odell, 38.

The entire citizen's ticket was elected.

MAPLE FOREST.

The Republicans carried Maple Forest township by a large majority, electing their entire ticket. The following is a list of the officers elected:

Supervisor—Wm. S. Chalker.

Clerk—Eli Forbush.

Treasurer—Archibald Howse.

High Commissioner, Jas. Knibbs.

Just. of the Peace, full term, John Edmonds. Vacancy, Jno. Parsons.

Sch. Insp., full term, A. Johnson.

Vacancy, Wm. Kirkby.

Board of Review—F. R. Deckrow.

Constables—E. T. Furlong, Edgar Wilkinson, John Anderson and William Stever.

FREDERIC.

The following is a list of the officers elected in the township of Frederic, last Monday:

Township ticket—James Smith, Supervisor, and Charles Craven, clerk.

Both elected by small majorities.

Republican Ticket—Township Tr., John J. Higgins. Highway Commissioner, George Hunter. Justice of the Peace, full term, Winfield S. Schoaf. Vacancies, Ross McGuigan and Richard Keen. School Inspector, full term, Charles F. Kelly. Bd. of Review, Frank Brady. Constables, George Ott, Phillip Moran, John Q. Palmer and William Flagg.

All on the Republican ticket who were elected received fair majorities.

SOUTH BRANCH.

Union Ticket—Supervisor, Chas. E. Kellogg; Clerk, O. B. Scott; Treasurer, J. M. Smith. High Commissioner, George M. Cook; Just. of the Peace, full term, C. Bristol; Vacancy, Frank Lelme; School Inspector, W. Shellenberger; Board of Review, full term, E. Purchas; Vacancy, Wilson Hickey; Constables, Conrad Welnes, Wm. Cook, Jacob Kestenholtz and Geo. Lelme.

The Union Ticket was elected by an average majority of about 15 votes over the Democratic ticket.

He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters, and one and one half boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg was well and sound as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scabies and all blood disorders, Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. L. Fournier will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50 cents.

WE SELL Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas. Royal Tiger Coffee. Fancy Canned Goods. Flour, Hay and Feed. BATES & CO.

SYRUP
TAR
Wild Cherry
FOR ACUTE AND CHRONIC
COUGHS & COLDS
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
LOSS OF VOICE,
Irritability of the Lar-
ynx and Fauces,
And other Inflamed Con-
ditions of the Lungs
and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier
DRUGGIST,
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DON'T BE FOOLED!
Take the genuine, original
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA
Made only by Madison Medi-
cine Co., Madison, Wis. It
keeps you well. Our trade
mark cut on each package.
Beware of cheap imitations.
In bulk, accept no substi-
tute. Ask your druggist.



Prince Henry of Prussia belongs to the Royal family, and of course wears Royal tailoring.

That's what we sell—
Royal tailoring. Five
hundred latest Spring
and Summer "nicknacs"
and staples. Henry
knows his book on dress.

Royal tailoring is made for us, to the measure of our customers—correct every time to the sixteenth of an inch—by The Royal Tailors of Chicago.

Royal tailoring is clean and wholesome—no sweat-shop labor—and we can sell it at a saving of \$5 to \$15 on a suit as against the usual tailoring prices—and you can't tell why it should be any lower in price. As a matter of fact it shouldn't be—the other is too high, that's all.

Royal tailoring is fine enough for the prince of good dressers—and fifty thousand American princes are wearing it this spring. Sold exclusively by

A. KRAUS & SON,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Shoes, Furnishing
Goods, &c. &c.
Opposite Postoffice, Grayling.

ONLY A Few Days!

Only a few days left to secure the great bargains to be obtained at our Removal Sale. It means a great saving to you, to take advantage of this sale.

H. JOSEPH,
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)
Grayling, Michigan

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IF YOU WANT



A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
—OR—
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office
O. PALMER.

ARE YOU DEAF? **ANY HEAD NOISES?**
ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING
ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
F. A. WERNER, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and today, after six weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain
Very truly yours,
F. A. WERNER, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.
Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.
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America's BEST Republican Paper.
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The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively. Besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.
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52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE JEW MUST STRIKE BACK.

By Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.
If the Jews will learn to strike when others are striking at them, they will be let alone. Let them feel our strength and power and then they will have a wholesome fear of the Jewish fist and the Jewish kick. The world is stirred by accounts of the intense suffering which the women in the camps in South Africa, herded together like so many cattle by the British soldiers, have no doubt that the suffering is intense and the hearts of the civilized people are justly touched by the stories of what they are enduring. But the condition of the Jews in Russia is worse than the worst of the suffering in South Africa, and yet from one end to the other of this world not a voice in their behalf is raised or heard. Not one single voice speaks in behalf of 7,000,000 of Jews of this world, a century on the coast of progress and civilization.

But I can fully understand it—they are Jews. What matter if they suffer? What concern is it of ours? They have no guns to back them; no armored ships to fight for them; they are only Jews. They have suffered for eighteen centuries; let their suffering go on.

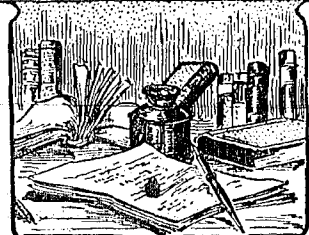
This is a condition of affairs which calls to heaven for justice and not charity. I agree with you Zionists that if these Jews feel they have no country they are justified in trying to establish one. What place can they call their own? They must do military service in Russia, and then the Czar says they are a source of danger to the country. They are forced to pay blood taxes. I can understand that the country of their fathers, the "Promised Land," means redemption to them. It makes their hearts feel lighter. I can understand why they cherish a plan which seems to mean freedom, justice, manhood and liberty for their descendants. I agree with you that if it were possible to immigrate from cruel Russia and cursed Rumania it would be advisable.

From the pale of Russia to the swamps of America does not spell redemption to me, but if their coming here would relieve their wretchedness, I say call them here.

WORST SIGN OF THE TIMES.

By Dr. Timothy Dwight.
I heard a young man graduate from one of our universities say that when he was a student many years ago there was in the student community almost a contempt for wealth. The thoughts and ambitions of the college men at that period were in the line of higher things than wealth, and in their estimate of one another they regarded this as nothing. The whole life of the country has greatly changed since then. We have become a wealthy nation. We have passed from the simple life of a quiet town, as it were, to the luxury and abundance of a great city. The devotion of the people to money getting has become so great as even to be alarming, and the one desire which seems to unite all men together is the desire to make something in this matter of money out of nothing.

There is surely no worse sign of the times in our day than this; but I believe that much of the old spirit still remains—at least so far as our judgment of men goes. If the evil tendencies that are



manifesting themselves so strongly among our people are to be checked and the glory of the old ancestry is to be preserved, the result must be accomplished through the influence of educated men. Those who go forth from the universities and colleges must show by their living, by the estimate of things which they manifest, by the energy they display in the pursuit of the higher and nobler objects of desire, by their exaltation of learning and mental culture and the power to do good service to the world and of honorable character above all external things, and, if we may use the strong expression, by a contempt for wealth, what the true life for the nation is.

FOOT-BINDING AMONG THE CHINESE.

By Wu Ting Fang.
The Chinese are abandoning foot binding. It is a fashion that is going out like the wearing of the queue among the Caucasians. Attempts have been made to uproot it from time to time, but just as your doctors have preached against waist lacing, which is a greater menace to the human race than foot binding, it shocks a Chinese woman just as much to see a laced waist as it does a Caucasian to look at a bound foot.

The Emperor Shun Chai, who reigned from 1644 to 1662, issued an edict against this fashion, positively prohibiting it, but it had been a practice of Chinese women since the year of our calendar, 970, under the last Emperor of the Sung dynasty. This Emperor had a beautiful wife, who delighted to please him by dancing. To make her feet look more beautiful, she used to bind them with strips of satin until they resembled a crescent moon or a bent bow. Thus the fashion began.

The methods of binding in vogue in China and the period of commencing the practice vary, but the bandages are applied at from 5 to 8 years of age. The general process consists of two stages. A piece of strong cotton cloth, about two feet long and three inches wide, is first bound around the foot, leaving the great toe free, and doubling the others under the sole of the foot or the inner side of the foot, and the same method is reversed on the left. This reduces the width. Each succeeding day the bandage is tightened both morning and night. For many months after the binding is commenced the little girl is compelled to run up and down on her aching feet to prevent mortification of the flesh and tendons setting in.

This process of binding continues for one year. The next stage is the shortening of the length. The bandages are then so arranged as to draw the fleshy part of the foot and heel close together. When accomplished, a deep groove between the fleshy part of the foot and the heel, somewhat the shape of the clinched hand with the ball of the thumb pressing against the fingers. The process is not considered complete

until a Chinese tael, a coin about the size of a silver dollar, can be slipped into the groove. The first two years of this process are terrible.

In China fashions do not change so readily as among the Americans, but I am told that the reaction against foot binding is general, and that a large percentage of the girls who are feet would have been bound during the last two years are growing up naturally and able to romp and play like other little girls. One of the great evils of unbinding the feet is that after the deformity of the foot is attained the unfortunate must suffer great pain if the bandages are removed. It has, however, in many instances been done slowly and the women can now walk, and say they suffer no pain.

What was the original meaning and application of the word "chit," that in case the articles are not delivered as described you will state the name, and hand the "chit" back to the servant to deliver to his master or mistress. The "chit" is to enforce honesty on the part of the servant, and to prevent him from stealing all or a part of the articles entrusted to his care. If the sender should neglect to send a "chit" along with the articles that he has sent the chances are about one to a million against you ever receiving them. An oversight of this sort on the part of the sender would appear in the nature of a windfall to the average East Indian servant, who would regard the articles placed in his hands for safe conduct and delivery as his legitimate prize.

Such was the original meaning and application of the word "chit," a corruption of a Hindostanee word which has the same meaning as "receipt" in our own tongue, but, as in all similar cases, the term "chit" has been broadened in its application so that to-day it has other meanings. In addition to the foregoing a "chit" is also a sort of promissory note to meet small obligations. A man takes a drink at the bar, and not having the money to pay for it he gave the bartender a "chit." A man borrows a dollar from a friend and gives him a "chit." It is a "chit" in the nature of a bond that enforces honesty where there is no use in it. It is really a praiseworthy institution, as every person who has lived in the Orient will admit.

IMPRESSING SEAMEN.

The Old Women's Sewing Circle Was Abruptly Broken Up.
One of the causes of the War of 1812 was the impressment of Americans to serve on British ships. The practice was so extensive that when an English ship came to an American port, able-bodied men hid in disguise for fear of being seized.

GREATEST NEED OF NATIONS.

By Lord Rosebery.
The greatest need of the nations of the earth is trained men and women. The nation that has the brightest minds in the various lines in which it is brought into competition with the world will best maintain its place in the struggle for national supremacy.

It is the duty of the nation to cultivate independent thought, keen political training and a divine discontent. The nation that does this with the greatest success will be the nation that is strongest, for if the nation is politically and commercially trained, eager to better itself and to maintain its place in the world, it will be able to meet the demands of the age and of their country, and able to cope with the needs of their country and their time. If the education fails in this, it is futile, and the nation must inevitably decline.

What race is best fitted to receive this training? I unhesitatingly answer, the Anglo-Saxon. The Anglo-Saxon stock is capable of anything, whether it be the Anglo-Saxon of America or of Europe. I cannot help believing it to be the noblest, the most capable of infinite possibilities beyond the conception even of the Roman with training, intelligence and determination. It is the Anglo-Saxon that is destined to dominate the earth.

LIFE OF EASE NOT A HAPPY ONE.

By Russell Sage.
Every man has a right to live his own life as he sees fit. He has the right to spend his money as he pleases. Having in mind the recent retirement of Mr. William C. Whitney, I cannot see how a man of talent who has led an active life and been a factor in great and diversified business undertakings can suddenly sever all business connections and really enjoy himself as much as he had hitherto. Such a man's mind must continue active, and after his experience I should think it would be difficult for him not to wish to keep in touch with the changes and the march of business events. It is hard to overcome habit, and in success in business lies a very keen pleasure.

A successful man usually strives for new and greater successes, and as these come his enjoyment increases. I am unable to think of a life of ease as a happy life. It is a great satisfaction to make a thing grow and watch its growth. Every man to his liking. Mine is to sit at my desk and keep close to what is going on in the changing world of finance and trade.

to be an Englishman and forced to serve. No doubt many of those who were impressed were really British deserters; but many others were American citizens, and the compulsion to serve on British ships was a wrong.

The diary of Captain Hoffman of the Royal Navy, which has been published under the title of "A Sailor of King George," contains a story of a man of color, who must have been amusing from a British point of view.

Hoffman had been sent to a house in Jamaica where, able-bodied, seven were reported to be in hiding. When the party entered the house, they found three slovenly females sitting by a table darning stockings. Near by was a cradle covered with a net. In the bed, also covered with a net, was a woman lying flat. Still another woman was near the bed, perspiring the invalid to take the contents of a bottle of red mixture.

The lieutenant assured them that he entered with reluctance upon the duty he had to perform, but as he had information that seemed frequently the house, he must search it.

A coxswain who had been examining the features of one of the women at the table, exclaimed:

"If I ever saw my old shipmate, Jack Mitford, that's he!"

Another British sailor whispered that the baby in the cradle was the largest he had ever seen. Thereupon the door was locked and the officers insisted on knowing who the women were. Hoffman discovered upon the sick woman a close-shaved chin. The dying woman was a fine young seaman about twenty-six years old, who, when he was recruited, sprang out of bed, and joining the others, attempted to resist. Then, seeing that they were outnumbered, they surrendered.

Encroaching on the Sea.

The growth seaward of Dungeness Point, in England, caused by the eastward drift of shingle, has caused the erection of a new lighthouse there to become necessary, and the contract has been placed with a local firm to carry out the work for \$30,000. This will be the third lighthouse erected upon Dungeness Point. The first, built about sixty years ago, was a mile inland, and the lighthouse which superseded that one is now about half a mile from the seashore.

Old Women in London.

Among the twenty-four inhabitants of London who are over 100 years of age are women.

NEVER "HAD A CHANCE."

Opportunities and Their Influence on Lives of Men.
Probably nine out of ten men past middle life, if asked how it happens that they are today only barely earning their living, would tell you that they "never had a chance" that they were "left back; that circumstances were against them; that they had no opportunities, such as other boys around them had, or that they did not have the proper schooling, or else pleaded some similar excuse.

The probabilities are that opportunity did visit every one of these men more than once in their youth or early manhood, but that they did not see that all good chances consisted in doing everything they undertook cheerfully, promptly, and just as well as it could be done.

As boys they did not look upon every errand as a chance to be polite, prompt, energetic; on every lesson in school as a foundation stone in their success-structure. They did not think that the demoralizing hours of indolence and shiftlessness which they were weaving into the web of their lives would mar the fabric forever, and reproach them through all time. They did not realize that the impudent reply to their employer, the careless and indifferent attitude which they slipped into their tasks, would come out as ghosts, in the future, to mar their happiness and success. They looked upon every duty shirked, the minutes they could cut off from each end of a day, as so much gain. They did not realize that these things, which seemed so innocent, would grow into giant defects which would mar their future success.

They did not think that their sloped methods, their careless attire, and their aggressive manners, would lie as great bars across the path of their future success, and keep them back from the goal of their ambitions.

They did not think that all these things were the real causes of their being fixtures at salaries of \$10 or \$15 a week.

They did not think that these seeming trifles in youth would doom them to perpetual janitors, clerks or farm hands, and that it would be almost impossible in maturity to outgrow the defects of their youth.—Success.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

General Ira P. Jones, who was for many years the very efficient manager of the Nashville (Tenn.) American, was wont to say that the advertising columns were the most interesting parts of a newspaper. He said that they were evidence of the thrift, the enterprise, energy and prosperity of a people; that advertisers are men who are too busy to mind anybody's else's business, and that advertisements told buyers where to go for what they wished, thus being great economizers of time as well as savers of money. He added that men who were away from home for years could learn through the advertisements in their home papers who of their former friends were alive and kicking.

If addressing women, make your advertisement as specific as you can. Go into details, and let your description be as minutely accurate as you can make it. Women like details, and you cannot describe a thing in which they are interested too closely to suit them. Not so with men. Make your advertisement to them as brief as possible.

HUMAN EVEN TO SNAKES.

Naturalists Admired His Brutality in Killing a Rattlesnake.
Few naturalists have loved nature and her wild offspring as well as John Muir loves her. He respects the rights of the blindest of God's creatures. Could anything better illustrate the type of man he is than his account of the killing of a rattlesnake?

Before I learned to respect rattlesnakes, he said, I killed two. The first was coiled comfortably around a tuft of bunch-grass on the San Joaquin plain, and I discovered him as I was stepping over him. He held his head down and did not attempt to strike, although in danger of being trampled. At that time, thirty years ago, I imagined that rattlesnakes should be killed wherever found.

I had no weapon of any sort, and on the smooth plain there was not a stick or a stone within miles; so I made ready to jump on his back and was about to do so, when I meant mischief, and quickly cut myself into a coil, ready to strike in defense. I knew he could not strike when traveling, therefore I threw dirt and grass sods at him, to tease him out of coil. He held his ground a few minutes, threatening and striking, and then started off to get rid of me.

I ran forward and jumped on him; but he drew back his head so quickly my heel missed, and he also missed his stroke at me. Persevered, tormented, again and again he tried to get away, bravely striking out to protect himself; but at last my heel came squarely down, sorely wounding him, and a few more brutal stampings crushed him.

I felt degraded by the killing business—less of a man and farther from heaven; and I made up my mind to try to be at least as fair and charitable as the snakes themselves, and to kill no more save in self-defense.

That Dread Uncertainty.
A local real estate firm had occasion recently to send a large number of circulars throughout the country. They had no mailing list of their own, but succeeded in getting one from another firm that succeeded events showed was sadly in need of revision. Among the many returned envelopes was one that was addressed to Rev. J. B. Simpson, Kosciusko, Mo. On the face of it was stamped the usual "Returned to writer." The name and address had been scratched off, and underneath was the following:

"Party dead for eight years. Present address unknown."—Milwaukee Sentinel.



THE WHITE CAPS.

Old Organization of Lynchers Has Given Place to Mutual Benefit Society.

THEME is said to be in certain parts of Southern Indiana an out-bred, mutual benefit society which has grown out of that famous—and infamous—organization which in days gone by struck terror into the hearts of all who came under its ban—the dreaded Whitecaps.

The society has its secret meeting places, its signs, grips, passwords, etc., and is a direct descendant of the organization which for years killed men and whipped women in Southern Indiana and Ohio. It is claimed that its members elect men of their own stripe to all the important offices, so great is the society's strength; that when a trial is on in which any member is interested, his fellows are always placed on the jury; that it is a society formed for mutual protection in any



SHOT SIX MEN FROM THE CORNER.

way which may be imagined, but especially when its members are in trouble.

Where the meeting places of the society are, not one of them will tell. The organization's members are found in the political conventions of city, township, county, district and State, though holding the interests of its members above the interests of any politician. It never sells its votes, but it has developed, has been many a time a power which has turned the political scale one way or the other, greatly to the mystification of the bosses.

As a rule, though coming of an organization which was nothing unless a violator of the law, the present society is not composed of lawbreakers, at least in the ordinary sense. However, when one of its members is in trouble, his fellows stand by him until the last, a fact which has often been demonstrated in law courts. Frequently, in trials, it has been noticed that there was some mysterious influence at work on the jury, but what it was could not be discovered.

Origin of the White Caps.

The beginning of the institution dates back many years to the early settlement of Indiana, at a time when the State was overrun with desperate characters who had fled from Ohio and Kentucky, the southern part, from its proximity to the Ohio, being especially lawless. In the early days of Indiana there was for years a continuous reign of terror. When the residents of these counties finally banded together for protection, the criminals fled further to the north, where their advent was met with the organization of a band of regulators, of which every decent citizen was a member. There was little law in those days. Might made right and there was no one to guarantee the right of the regulators to take the law into their own hands. There were those yet living who have often seen men ride by at night with white sacks, in which were eyes, "over their heads." It was never known in one locality from what other locality these men came. It was only known that they were "in the march," but the next day a gangster would hang from a limb, or a shanty character with his back slashed up with hickory galls, or the tale of some person missing, would solve the mystery. People who had no business out of doors stayed inside when the regulators were out. No questions were asked and no comments were made.

This was the original Whitecap organization. It served its purpose well and when the thieves and thugs were all driven out of Indiana it ostensibly disbanded.

It was in 1857 that the Whitecaps again became prominent. But their character was decidedly changed. Edward Bingham, a constable who had in some way incurred the ill-will of the gang, was the first victim. He was called out of his home at night, tied to a horse and carried into the woods, where he was stripped. He was then bound to a tree and each member of the gang took turns in applying hickory switches until he became unconscious. Then the man was carried back to his home and thrown brutally over the fence into the yard. Bingham died next day and the community arose in rage against his murderers. Indictments were brought against several men who were known to be in the gang and three of them were sentenced to imprisonment. The Whitecaps had such powerful influence that the convicted men served but a small part of their sentences.

From 1858 to 1874, there were occasional whippings of both men and women, but nothing of a nature as to call for special action, but in the latter year a lynching by Whitecaps once more drew attention to the organization. Fear of the gang was so great, however, that nothing was done. In

1876, the Whitecaps broke into a jail and lynched a man awaiting trial on charge of murder, of which his innocence was later proven.

In 1889 a prominent farmer was whipped. He had the gang arrested, but the jury disagreed and the men escaped. From that time on for many years Whitecap outrages were frequent. They became so common that at last the people of both Indiana and Ohio were aroused and an attempt was made to root out the organization. Whipping and tarring parties were of almost nightly occurrence, and the people were worked in a perfect frenzy of terror.

Members of the original gang of Whitecaps were rarely arrested and more rarely convicted. If a Whitecapper fell into the hands of the law, it was almost invariably because of doing business independent of the original organization.

It was in Harrison County, Ind., that Whitecapism, as such, sustained its death blow. In the hills near Corydon lived a family of poor whites from Kentucky—father, mother, two sons and a daughter. One day the father was found dead in the woods and the sons were arrested on the charge of killing him. An examination showed their innocence and they returned home. Soon came a warning telling the family that unless they left the county within ten days the Whitecaps would visit them. The warning was ignored and word was received that on a certain night the Whitecaps would make their appearance. The boys got several shotguns, loaded them heavily with slugs and hid in a corn patch near the house. The Whitecaps came, and while nine of them stood on the porch, two others went into the house after the mother and daughter. Ropes were tied around their necks and when their screams told the boys what was going on they opened fire at the gang on the porch. Six of the nine were killed and two others were terribly wounded. The few remaining fled in terror. The boys fled to Kentucky and have never been molested.

This lesson was a salutary one. Since that time the Whitecaps have done nothing but occasionally administer the gad to shady characters. Several damage suits have resulted, but in no instance has a plaintiff obtained judgment. The last suit, which, like the others, showed the mysterious hand of the gang, was tried in Brown County.

The Brotherhood now in existence does not whip nor murder people. Some of its members may violate the law, but the organization does not, as an entirety. The knowledge of the existence of such an organization, however, has much effect on the morals of several communities, for there is really no telling when it might call a special session of the court of Judge Lynch.

Recognized Their Old Friend.

The love which English people, especially British soldiers, feel for Florence Nightingale has been shown at many times and in many places. A new and striking instance of it was recently given by the Surgeon-General, Sir John St. John Steell, sculptor to Queen Victoria, was modeling a bust of Miss Nightingale, when an officer of one of the Highland regiments which had suffered so cruelly in the Crimea heard that the bust had just been completed, and was in Sir John's studio. Many of the men in his company had passed through the hospital at Scutari, and he obtained permission from the sculptor to bring some of them to see it. Accordingly, a squad of men one day marched into the big studio and stood in line.

They had no idea why they had been mustered in so strange a place. Without a word of warning the bust was uncovered, and then, as by one impulse, the men broke rank, and with cries of "Miss Nightingale! Miss Nightingale!" surrounded the model, and with hats off cheered the figure of their devoted nurse until the roof rang.

So spontaneous and hearty and so inspiring was the whole scene that in after days Sir John Steell declared it to be the greatest compliment of his life.

Volcano Dwellers.

There is no more interesting or curious sight than that of the crater Aso San about 30 miles from the city of Kumamoto, in Japan. The crater has long since ceased to belch forth clanders and lava, and is now inhabited by 20,000 people, who live and prosper within its vertical walls, 800 feet high. The inhabitants rarely make a journey into the outer world, but form, as it were, a little nation by themselves.

Don't Spoil Your Clothes.

Use Red Cross Ball Line and keep your white as snow. All grocers, 5c a package.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

From the Treasurer of the Young People's Christian Temperance Association, Elizabeth Caine, Fond du Lac, Wis.

"DEAR MR. PINKHAM—I want to tell you and all the young ladies of the country, how grateful I am to you for all the benefits I have received from using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for



eight months from suppressed menstruation, and it effected my entire system until I became weak and debilitated, and at times felt that I had a hundred aches in as many places. I only used the Compound for a few weeks, but it wrought a change in me which I felt from the very beginning. I have been very regular since, have no pains, and find that my entire body is as if it were renewed. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to everybody."

MISS ELIZABETH CAINE, 60 W. Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance for women of every nature.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address Lynn, Mass.

A Real Bargain.
Mr. Youngthing—How in the world did you come to deposit that money in the bank instead of buying that automobile car you wanted?

Mr. Youngthing (triumphantly)—Why, I read in this morning's paper that the interest had been reduced from four per cent to three—Puck.

Recall to Itself.

This applies to St. Jacobs Oil used for fifty years. It contains ingredients that are unknown to any one but the manufacturers and their trusted employees. Its pain killing properties are marvellous, as testified by the thousands of crippled persons being now made well and free from pain by its use. St. Jacobs Oil has a record of cures greater than all other medicines. Its sales are larger than those of any other proprietary medicine, and ten times greater than all other embotrications, oils and ointments combined, simply because it has been proved to be the best.

Weak and Sickly Children.

Who, perhaps, have inherited a weak digestion, continually subject to stomach troubles, loss of appetite, general weakness, can be made healthy and strong by the use of Vogeler's Curative Compound. Every doctor who is at all up to date will say that Vogeler's Curative Compound will make the blood pure and rich, bring colour to the cheeks, and put on flesh where health demands it. Children who have been weak and sickly since birth should be treated with small doses of Vogeler's Curative Compound, from two to five drops, twice daily, most satisfactory results will follow. It is the best of all medicines, because it is made from the formula of a great living physician.

Sample bottle free on application to the proprietors, St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., 141, 143, 145, N. D.

SOME WONDERFUL CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Territorial Government Reports Show Results Beyond Belief.

Regina, Assiniboia, Canada, January 10.—At the Agricultural statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture for the Territories, reports are now being received from grain threshers throughout the Territories for statistical purposes. The reports are somewhat delayed this year, owing to the extensive crop in the general west. It is threshed. The Department of Agriculture is leading the way in a new departure, in regard to the collection of crop statistics. In the older provinces, crop estimates are based entirely on the opinion of persons interested in the grain business, and are subject to error. In the Territories, the reports are now being received from grain threshers throughout the Territories for statistical purposes. The reports are somewhat delayed this year, owing to the extensive crop in the general west. It is threshed. The Department of Agriculture is leading the way in a new departure, in regard to the collection of crop statistics. 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LOVE SONNET ON AN OFFICE BOY.

I wish, some day, when she's typewritten
I've took a note out for the boss
somewhere
They'd be some outlaws meek in
here and there
That long-legged clerk to death and
then the band
Would steal her, and nobody else
would dare
To try to save her, and they'd run
away
To where they had their cave, and
keep her there
And not more for her than her folks
could pay.

Then I would get a gun and bowie-
knife
And take the name of Bucksin Bob
or Joe,
And track them to their den, and
then I'd go
Agally whoopin' in, and save her life,
And she would say: "My hero's
come at last!"
And we'd stand there and hold each
other fast.

My darling, often when you set and
think
Of things that seem to kind of
bother you,
You put your pencil in your mouth
and chew
Around the wood, and let your sweet
teeth sink
Down in it till it's all marked up and
split.
And yesterday I seen you when you
threw
A stub away that you'd bit up; it
flew
Behind the bookcase, where I gobbled
it.
I put it in my mouth, the way you'd
done,
And I could feel the little holes
you made—
The places where your teeth sunk
in—I laid
My tongue tight up against them,
every one.
And shut my eyes, and then you
seemed to be
There with your lips on mine and
kissin' me.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Capturing a Polar Bear Alive.

From March to September, 1887, I
made my first Arctic voyage with
Captain Gray of the steam-whaler Erik,
four hundred tons, seventy horse-
power. At Peterhead, Scotland, we
had taken on board, in sections, a
strong iron cage, which at the time
excited considerable comment, and
speculation as to its intended use.

I was greatly delighted to learn
that it was meant for a polar bear,
if not a full-grown one, might be cap-
tured and brought back home alive, as
liberal offers had been made for such
an animal, if uninjured. None larger
than a cub had ever previously been
secured, and there would be plenty
of fun in taking a big one.

It was late in June, and I had shot
several polar bears. Captain Gray
and I frequently discussed the best
means of taking one alive. I devised
a kind of lasso made out of a "fore-
goer"—a portion of the harpoon line,
about twenty fathoms long, construct-
ed of Manila fiber, attached imme-
diately to the harpoon.

At the end of this line I made a
running loop, and then tied it with
thin twine to the end of a long boat-
hook, allowing the line from the loop
to run through my hand. My inten-
tion was to use the boat-hook pole
to put the loop over the bear's head,
then break the twine connecting the
lasso with the boat-hook, lay this
aside, and then hold the bear by the
lasso.

To the conservative minds of the
crew, this apparatus appeared too
"new-fangled" to be of the slightest
use. I resolved, however, to test the
gear at the first opportunity.

One afternoon a bear was reported
to be swimming from a large floe,
about half a mile away, toward the
ship. A boat was quickly lowered
and manned, and I took up my posi-
tion, with my bear-catching apparatus,
in the bows. On seeing us in pursuit,
the bear whipped short round and
made for the ice which he had left.

He was too late, however. Gradu-
ally the boat overhauled him. I pop-
ped the loop over his head, snapped
the twine holding it to the boat hook,
and had on my line the heaviest "fish"
I had ever attempted to land.

How he struggled and lashed the
water, churning it into foam, now and
then turning over to gnaw at the rope
that held him! But his efforts were
of no avail and his resistance was
short-lived.

Unfortunately for this bear and for
ourselves, I had had the tip of my
left thumb taken off by a seal-knife
a few days previously. In the struggle
with the bear I lost the bandage, and
my thumb began to bleed profusely.
In order that I might tie it up again I
handed the end of the line to the har-
pooner behind me.

the farther aloft, and there lay in wait
behind a ridge of hummocks at the wa-
ter's edge, the mate's boat taking up a
position two hundred yards in our
rear. In the meantime, a party of
men with rifles, who had been landed
from the ship, advanced across the
ice toward the slumbering bear, shout-
ing and firing, in order to drive him
off the ice into the water toward us.

Gradually the shouts and shots
came nearer and nearer, and we could
see the bear slowly coming toward
our boat.

The suppressed excitement became
intense as the critical moment drew
near. "Steady now, not a word, but
keep your eyes free!" I whispered, as
I clutched my lassoing apparatus more
firmly.

The bear came to the water at a
spot about thirty yards from our boat
and after a casual glance at us, as if
he considered us very small fry,
splashed in. In a few moments he
was sufficiently far on his voyage to
enable us to cut him off from the floe
he had left.

"Pull away!" I shouted and off we
went in pursuit. Five stout pairs of
arms strained their utmost for a min-
ute or two before the distance be-
tween us and our quarry materially
lessened. Our friend in the white
coat was a powerful swimmer.

Once he tried to head back for the
floe, but seeing that we were in the
way he kept on the course he first had
marked out. Gradually we overhauled
him, and a spurt placed us within
striking distance.

"His!" snarled the bear, as the
noose went over his head. Unfortun-
ately a paw became once encircled by
it, and off his head it slipped. I
had to fit up the noose again, and the
chase had to be renewed. This proved
rather longer than the first one, and
a good half-mile was covered before
we again overtook him. This time the
noose did not slip, and I hooked him
quite securely.

Then there was an uproar! All the
lions, tigers and bears in the Zoo
might have been suddenly let loose, to
judge, by the noise made by that one
bear; and I felt as if I were tied up
to an earthquake. First he dashed
forward with the utmost impetuosity,
and then on being pulled up by the
rope, returned to the boat, seized the
guinawle with his teeth and tore at the
woodwork. He quickly demolished the
canvas which covered the harpoon
gun, and it was only by quick maneu-
vering that I saved the gun itself from
going over the side.

Next he tried to free his neck by
hauling himself up by the guinawle,
and I really feared we should have
him on board soon. The men in the
bows began to retreat toward the
stern. I pommelled his jaws with an
oar to make him let go, but in vain.

Then some one conceived a brilliant
idea, and a wet swab was passed for-
ward to me. With this I struck him
in the face. The effect was magical;
he dropped back into the water, as if
a bullet had hit him. A heavy oar he
didn't mind a bit, but a wet swab was
so horrible and barbarous—something
quite outside the pale of civilized
warfare.

The wet swab, however, soon lost
all its terrors for him, and he became
as indifferent to this as to the oar.
Several times matters became ex-
tremely critical. With the boat listed
over almost to capsizing by the weight
of the bear hanging on the guinawle,
and his gleaming teeth and furious
eyes within three feet of my face as
I stood in the bows, any slight mistake
or momentary loss of presence of mind
would have enabled him to take pos-
session of our craft and completely
turn the tables on us.

After half an hour of this tooth-and-
nail struggle his tremendous strength
began to give out, and his desperate
efforts relaxed. Then the second boat-
hook, allowing the line from the loop
to run through my hand, was passed
over his hind quarters. Thus he was
rendered secure both fore and aft, and
placed quite at our mercy.

Slowly we paddled back to the Erik,
which steamed down toward us. On
coming alongside, a strap was passed
round the bear's body and up in the
air he went by means of tackle, like
so much baggage or a bale of wool,
and was dropped safely into the iron
cage, which had been fitted up in the
main hatch. The movable bars in the
top were then secured, and the most
exciting bit of sport I had ever
been engaged in was over.

"I thought he would have eaten the
lot of you!" was Captain Gray's ex-
clamation, as I came on board.

The bear was a huge male, and from
knowledge I have since obtained of
other bears, by accurate weighing, I
estimate that he must have scaled
nine hundred and fifty pounds.

Our captive behaved like a lap dog
during the rest of the day, and gob-
bled up some pork cracklings the cook
threw to him as if he had been accus-
tomed to dine on board ship all his
life. His apparently gentlemanly
and "nice" behavior was the subject
of general comment; but these illu-
sions were to be rudely dispelled the
following morning.

A great uproar on the main deck
was heard at about seven o'clock, and
one of the mates rushed into the cabin,
exclaiming that the bear was loose on
deck. Hurriedly tumbling into a coat
and I went with a rifle, to find that the
animal had forced its head and should-
ers through the top of the cage, and
that several of the crew were up in
the rigging, as they expected him at
any moment to take charge of the
ship.

Not wishing to shoot him, I picked
up a capstan-wheel and hit him a heavy
blow over the head, which caused him
to drop back into the cage. Then I
took up a coal-hammer, and whenever
he placed a paw on the top bars, which
were bent like wire, I brought the
hammer down upon his claws, and so
kept him in check until spars were
lashed over the aperture he had made
by crumpling up the bars and he was
again secure.

One of the sailors had played a hose
upon him. He objected to a bath and
proceeding to try the cage all round
like a monkey, found the top was
weak.

which was nearly level with the deck,
to show our captive off, fell, and a foot
slipped through the bars. Instantly
the bear seized it.

I jumped down to the captain's as-
sistance, and both my legs slipped
through, so that the animal had a
pretty good ladder within reach.

Fortunately, a sailor punched him
in the mouth with a broom-handle,
making him release the captain's foot,
and enabling us to take ourselves into
a place of safety. This experience
quite cured Captain Gray of playing
the part of bear-tamer.

Happily, the bear had fixed in the
foot only the canine teeth on one side
of his jaw, and so had not got a firm
hold; but these teeth had torn through
the flesh, and the captain was lame for
two months afterward. He had a
lucky escape, as he might have had
his leg torn off had the bear secured
a firm grip.

Without any further excitement our
prize was safely landed at Peterhead
in September, when he again nearly
broke loose in being removed from the
ship.—Youth's Companion.

POISON VS. CONSUMPTION.

Remarkable Results From Injection of
Formic Aldehyde.

Is consumption being warded off
by consumption of poison? The savants
have been experimenting lately in an
entirely new direction in their search
for a cure for the disease, and with
such results as to raise the highest
hopes. The tubercular bacilli are be-
ing poisoned in the lungs by an in-
genious injection of a solution of for-
mic aldehyde, and in many cases al-
ready, it is stated, absolute cures have
been effected. Patients who were
once regarded as consumptives of the
most hopeless class have, following the
treatment, been accepted by life in-
surance companies as "first-class
lives."

The inventor of the new treatment
is Dr. Robert Maguire, the consump-
tive specialist and physician to the
Brompton Hospital. Some time ago
Dr. Maguire determined to attack the
bacilli in a new way. The antiseptic
hitherto used had to be mixed with
oil to insure the stomach, where they un-
derwent such further dilution as to be
practically worthless. So with hypo-
dermic injections; while pricking the
lungs was risky and not to be too often
repeated, Dr. Maguire thereupon de-
cided on injection into the veins, and
after lengthy and anxious search he
selected formic aldehyde as the injec-
tion. The hole in the punctured vein,
near the elbow is so small that it
voluntarily heals up without treat-
ment after each operation.

The solution of 1 in 170,000 of for-
mic aldehyde is fatal to the tubercular
bacilli. If, then, such a solution can
be introduced into the blood vessels
and the lungs sluiced with it, the cure
is apparently accomplished. But
would the heart stand the poison? It
was found that an original solution of
1 in 2,000, which was reduced by as-
similation to 1 in 100,000 on reaching
the right ventricle, could be freely em-
ployed, while solutions of 1 in 1,000
and 1 in 500 have been used with per-
fect safety. The lungs are impregna-
ted for the space of about twenty-five
heart beats, and in the great majority
of experiments the effect has been
pretty much what was expected. The
solution is a sure germicide, and the
bacilli have been exterminated. The
consumption specialists, remembering
previous premature conclusions, have
a proper reluctance to calling any-
thing a consumptive cure until its
efficacy is beyond all doubt. There is,
however, hardly any other word than
"cure" to describe some of the results
which have been achieved. In many
cases, after only about six weeks' or
two months' treatment at the most,
the cavities had healed up, and every
trace of the bacilli had disappeared.

That is to say, such a cure had been
effected that if the patient then sub-
mitted himself to another medical
man, ignorant of what had taken place
the latter would indubitably declare
that the patient had never had con-
sumption at all. Take an instance,
one of the most remarkable imagin-
able. Some time ago a young man,
a bank clerk, came for Dr. Maguire's
treatment. He was in one of the last
stages of consumption. In less than
two months from that date there was
not a trace of consumption about him,
and, most convincing test of all, he
was accepted by an insurance office
as a first class life!—London Mail.

A Disastrous Dream.

This story is told by a man from
Hartlem, so it may or may not be true,
or it may be a resuscitated "chestnut"
in a new dress. He dreamed one
night that there was concealed about
the flat in which he lived a quantity
of silver. The next night he dreamed
the same dream, and told it to his
wife. After a consultation they de-
cided that there must be "something
in it," and began to sound the walls
for it. At one place in the dining
room they came upon a space which
seemed hollow. The wall there was
of brick, but the husband got a pick,
and the next night with great stealth-
iness and care, they managed to make
an opening, when they came upon an
array of silver spoons and forks, cake
baskets, teapots and other valuables.
These they arranged upon the dining
room table and were gloating over
when there came a furious ring at
the doorbell, and an irate man who
lived in the next flat came in to know
"why in thunder they had broken into
his dining room cupboard?"—New
York Press.

Holding the Breath.

It may seem harsh treatment, but
prompt measures are necessary if one
would cure a child of the troublesome
and dangerous habit of holding its
breath when screaming from anger or
fright. As soon as it holds its breath
again sprinkle its face with very cold
water, increasing the amount as need-
ed to produce the desired effect. The
sudden shock will, no doubt, cause
it to catch its breath at once, and a
few repetitions will probably effect a
permanent cure. If so, however, it
may not only cure the dangerous
habit of holding the breath, but at the
same time cure the fits of screaming
that lead to this practice.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

HEART TO HEART LETTERS.

My dearest, sweetest, Mary Lou:
I'm coming over to play with you;
I'll bring my doll that's dressed in blue
And then, I'll tell you what we'll do.
When I come over to play with you,
I am, your little playmate,
Sue.

My darling, dearest, sweetest Sue:
Be sure to bring your boy-doll,
Come over in a hurry—do!
Affectionately,
Mary Lou.

Dear Hugh:
I'm coming over to play with you;
All the fellows are coming, too.
In haste,
"You Know Who."

Dear Bob:
Bring your bat and ball, and racket,
too.
And whistle, so I'll know it's you.
Lawrence Sutherland, in St. Nicholas.

A CANINE KLEPTOMANIC.

Sur is a kleptomaniac. Many ani-
mals steal food, but Sur does not be-
long to this class of thieves. For
weeks or months at a time he may
not steal at all; then one of his
strong attacks comes on, and he
takes whatever he can lay his paws
on that comes within the class of articles
he has a liking for. Curiously, these
are all things in common use in any
household, so were one searching for
motives, he would say that Sur stole
because he thought his family needed
the things. Of course instead of pleas-
ing it mortifies them and things have
come to such a pass that his young
master has been known to rise before
daybreak and sneak things back into
the neighbors' barns.

Among the articles that Sur has
pilfered are a garden hose, an ax, a
hammer, a small moquette rug, old
shirts, waists and aprons, six carpet
brushees, several yellow bowls, and
countless laid pairs.

He brings his booty and drops it on
the front lawn, and then, wagging his
tail and barking, he scratches on the
screen to let his people know he has
brought them a present.

Sur is a thoroughbred white Llewe-
lyn setter, and if you knew him you
would probably like him very much,
for in addition to the strange traits
you have been hearing about, he does
many pretty tricks. He can crawl on
all-fours like a baby, leap high over
a stick and walk on his hind legs quite
steadily.

Sur lives in Los Angeles, in the land
of oranges, and is very fond of them.
He likes to have them peeled and
quartered for him. He also dotes on
candy, raisins and chocolate cake;
but his chief standby is beefsteak.

Sur is seven years old, and he will
probably live as much longer, for no
one takes his thefts seriously, as he
is only a dog.—Los Angeles Times.

THE REBELLION OF A PRINCE.

When he was a wee bit of a chap,
says the Providence Journal in rela-
tion to Prince Henry of Prussia, he
was inclined to be willful and insist
upon his royal right to have his own
way. One cold morning he rose in
open revolt against his nurse and
sternly and absolutely refused to sub-
mit to his regular sponge bath. The
other household authorities were ap-
pealed to, but they could not make
him obey.

Finally his father heard of "The Mutiny in the Bathroom," and adopted
the obstinate Prince take his bath.
An ingenious method of treatment.
Sending for the sentries from the pal-
ace gates, he instructed them not to
proceed arms to Prince Henry if he
passed them that morning, ordering
them, if the Prince made any com-
plaint at the omission of the cere-
mony, to tell him that their orders
were "not to salute any little princes
who would not take their morning
baths."

After a while the little Prince came
running toward the gates. He was
very proud of his saluting privilege
and was accustomed to draw himself
up with great dignity on approaching
the gates. He did so that morning,
but the sentries took not the slight-
est notice of him.

"Why do you not present arms to
me?" said the little boy indignantly.
"Don't you know that I am of the ro-
yal family?"

The sentry halted and, from the
height of his six feet four inches, de-
livered his instructions. The little
Prince spluttered with wrath and fled
to his nurse, demanding instantly to
be bathed. When the ablutions were
completed, he surveyed himself in a
mirror, and then, with all the dignity
he could muster, marched out upon the
sentry. The soldier, whose instruc-
tions had not been countermanded,
but who suspected the truth, pretend-
ed not to see him, but the young
Prince planted himself firmly before
him, stuck up his chin proudly and
said:

"Look at my neck!"

The sentry's hand brought his rifle
across to the "Present" with a clash
that made the hands rattle as he
saluted his now well-washed Prince,
who, satisfied at having obtained his
privileged honor, passed unsmilingly
onward.

"MIMIC SNOW BIRDS."

Many seeds are scattered by the
winter storms and forest planting goes
on in the woods long before we dream
of gardening.

When the logs are hauled in from
the woods, many of our country boys
and girls have noticed small brown
specks clinging to the snowy attack.
Examine a brown bit and you will find
it a minute "snow-bird"—in shape
at least. Head, wings, and tail are
all there.

If you wish to know where this
strange little brown flock came from,

follow the sled back to the snowy
woods, where men are chopping, and
somewhere near you will surely find
a white birch tree hung with dark
brown cones, the fruited catkins of
last spring.

Shade one of the cone-bearing
branches, and thousands of brown
specks, like those brought home, will
fall over the snow. These specks are
the little seeds of the bird-tree. The
tiny yellow seeds are harder to find
than their bird-like coverings, for they
are lighter, and are borne away on
their wings. Some of the cones on
the branches have lost part of their
seeds, and have stiff, straight ends.
Pinch the bottom of a perfect cone,
and you will soon discover a method
of scattering seeds as marvelous as
that of the witch-hazel. In ripening
the rows of seeds with their bird-like
coverings have loosened from the stem
of the cone, and are now held to-
gether by the contact and pressure.

The one hard seed at the end unlocks
the secret. Touch that and the
whole flock of seeds takes flight as if
we had unlocked the door of a cage
and real birds were gladly escaping
from their captivity.

The sturdy black birch scatters its
seeds in a similar manner. One win-
ter day I saw a hungry little winter
bird opening this small storehouse of
seeds with its bill.—St. Nicholas Mag-
azine.

STORY OF JOHNNY APPLESEED.

In the days before the Civil War,
that is forty or fifty years ago, there
lived a man out West whom almost
everybody knew, and yet whom hardly
anybody knew. It is not quite correct
to say he "lived," either, because he
was always moving. He appeared to
have no home.

The name he went by was Johnny
Appleseed. This was a nickname,
as you will see, but what his other
name was, or where he came from, no
one seems able to tell. His coming
and his going were as mysterious as
the coming and going of the Wandering
Jew himself. He was known in
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Ten-
nessee, and in States across the Mis-
sissippi River as far as the Rocky
Mountains.

Johnny Appleseed was a kind of
wandering minstrel, like those of
wilder centuries ago, when lords dwelt
in castles. He wore the plainest kind
of clothes, heavy shoes in winter, none
in summer, and cared not for the
styles of wearing the hair, since his
was left free to the winds to blow
as they pleased. A bundle under his
arm, or swung from a stick over his
shoulder, contained, besides some
other things, a book or two and his
violin.

Upon entering a village he went to
a public place like the square of a
hotel and tuned his fiddle, and began
to play and sing. This appeared to
be entirely for his own amusement;
because he neither waited for the
crowd to gather, nor did the music
stop when the audience went away.
He just played for himself and others
were welcome to listen or not, as they
chose. He never passed the hat after
playing. He sometimes accepted food
or clothing, but no money. So Johnny
was not a beggar.

Among other interesting things he
did was the writing of verse. He was
a philosopher in his way, and had
the habit of putting his thoughts into
rhyme. These he used to recite, and
once in a while persons who were in-
terested would write them down.
Enough have been gathered in this
way to make a book, and they give
many proofs that somewhere, some-
time, he had been quite a scholar.

But what is most interesting is the
habit he had of planting seeds where-
ever he went. When he ate an apple
or a peach or a pear he put the seeds
carefully in a pouch, he carried, and
when he reached a fertile valley where
he thought a family would surely
come to live some time the seeds
were carefully planted. So it hap-
pened that hundreds and hundreds of
travellers looking for homes in the
wild Western country have come upon
fruit trees in the wilderness, and there
have made homes.

Thus he travelled over many
States when they were yet new, leav-
ing the seeds behind him to sprout
and grow when he was gone. Poor
Johnny! He was a philanthropist,
you will say, as well as a philosopher
and a poet. That is true. He was
not ambitious, as you and I are, yet
he did a great deal of good. He made
many people happy, and was content-
ed to be without even a name. So
they called him Johnny Appleseed.
Here is one of the songs:

I love to plant a little seed.
Where fruit I never see;
Some hungry stranger it will feed.
When it becomes a tree.

I love to sing a little song
Whose words attune the day.
And round me see the children throng
When I begin to play.

So I can never lonely be,
Although I am alone.
I think of future apple trees
Which help the men unknown.

I sing my heart into the air,
And plant my way with seed.
The song sends music everywhere,
The tree will tell my deed.

—New York Tribune.

Might Succumb to Royalty.

Two women sitting opposite the
writer in an electric car pitched their
voices so high that every word of their
conversation could be heard by those
sitting near them. Matrimony was
evidently the subject of their conver-
sation, for one of them said:

"Sometimes I think that if I was
single I wouldn't marry the Prince
of Wales himself, and then again I
dunno."

"Yes, that is so," replied her com-
panion. "I feel just that way myself,
and I have as good a husband as the
average, too."

"So have I—that is, as men run
nowadays."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A GERMAN DECAPITATION.

AN AMERICAN'S ACCOUNT OF A
MURDERER'S EXECUTION.

The Criminal's Head Severed From
the Body by a Single Stroke of the
Axe—The Execution Apparently
Painless.

While traveling in Germany last
Summer Dr. Herman Westphal, of
Baltimore, had an opportunity of com-
paring the German mode of execution,
beheading, with the method of hang-
ing, adopted generally in the United
States.

The scene of the execution was
Flensburg, a town in Schleswig-Hol-
stein. The criminal was Franz
Deppe, who had murdered a seven-
year-old girl. The executioner was
Herr Reinhold, who travels from place
to place in Prussia when his services
are required.

At 6 a. m., July 5th, Dr. Westphal
presented himself at the prison gate.
He was admitted and escorted to the
room where the execution was to oc-
cur.

Here were gathered the First
States Attorney, his secretaries and
other witnesses. The attorneys who
defended the murderer were also
present, wearing black skull caps.

On a table were spread the legal
papers in the case and a small cabi-
net which contained two candles and
a crucifix. Near one end of the table
was the head block, separated from
the body block by about 1 1/2 inches,
the space being filled by a zinc re-
ceptacle, intended to catch the blood
from the decapitated trunk; a white
cloth covering the executioner's
broad axe.

"I had nerved myself for a horrible
scene," said Dr. Westphal, in speak-
ing of the beheading, "and, seeing
the preparations, I regretted that I
was to be a witness. The faces of
all the prison guards and officials
were pale and tense.

"There was no noise, no whisper-
ing, not the slightest movement as
the prison bell tolled the appointed
hour. A few moments later the door
at the further end of the room was
thrown open and admitted the con-
demned.

"Deppe stopped for a moment and
looked defiantly at the group. He
was clad only in shirt and trousers.
His coat was thrown loosely across
his shoulders. Urged by the guard
nearest him he stepped up to the table
where stood the State's attorney.

"The condemned man then heard
read the affirmation of the sentence
and was shown the signature of Em-
peror William at the bottom of a doc-
ument in which the Emperor declined
to interfere with the sentence of the
law. The State's attorney asked the
condemned if he had anything to con-
fess. Deppe replied:

"I have nothing to confess."
"These were his last words. Herr
Reinhold, the executioner, wearing a
frock coat and a silk hat, made a
slight signal. The State's attorney
exclaimed, 'Do your duty,' and on the
instant two assistants seized the con-
demned man and laid him prostrate
on the block table.

"As his body fell into position with
his head on the block intended for
it, one of the assistants fastened his
hands in the condemned man's hair
and stretched his neck out on the
block holding it steady.

"Herr Reinhold whisked off the
white cloth which covered the axe on
the table, lifted the implement of
death and, with one preparatory
swing, to give his muscles full play,
brought it down upon the bare neck
just above the shoulders.

"The act was so quickly, so skillful-
ly accomplished that the murderer's
head was cut off at one stroke, and
the assistant, who had not released
his hold upon it, had laid it beside the
block, while the other